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# REPORTS

## SHOWING THE PRESENT STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

*The Brit. Consulate Office Porto  
mailed to the Secy of State*

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS

For the Year 1868.

### PART II.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES;  
AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA;  
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND;  
THE MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,  
1870.

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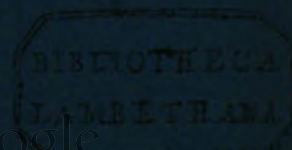


LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS,  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1870.

[C.—149.] Price 1s. 7d.





# REPORTS

SHOWING THE  
PRESENT STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL  
POSSESSIONS.

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For the Year 1868.

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**NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.**

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CANADA.

## DOMINION OF CANADA

No. 1.

No. 1.

(No Report received.)

PRINCE  
EDWARD  
ISLAND.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Administrator of the Government to  
The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 12.)  
MY LORD,  
I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith, two copies of the Colonial Blue Book for the year 1868, a year, with the exception of about two months, anterior to my administration of the Government.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) R. HODGSON,  
Administrator.

NEWFOUND-  
LAND.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HILL, C.B., to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 81.)  
MY LORD,  
Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,  
August 31, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1868. I have only been a very short time in this island, and as I was not present during any portion of the year 1868, I requested the Colonial Secretary to furnish me with such observations as he was enabled to offer, relative to the statistics contained in the Blue Book, and I forward for your Lordship's information Mr. Bemister's report.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL.

SIR,

Secretary's Office, 25th August, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book for 1868, and to observe, with reference thereto, that there is nothing of a special character therein which is calculated to make it an exception to its predecessors.

The importations were less than those of 1867, owing, no doubt, in a great degree to an excess in that year which left large stocks on hand; those goods which pay *ad valorem* duty bring at least one half the deficiency. The remainder is made up on the principal articles of commerce: viz., flour, pork, butter, molasses, salt, spirits, sugar, and tobacco. There was also, chiefly in the articles of dry cod, salmon, seal, cod-oil, and seal-skins, a falling off in the export trade, both as regards quantity and value. The following is the result of the two years compared.

1868.	Imports (value) -	-	-	-	\$4,304,423
"	Exports "	-	-	-	4,263,660
1867.	Imports "	-	-	-	5,561,008
"	Exports "	-	-	-	5,068,603

The result therefore of the trade last year may be considered somewhat under an average; but it is somewhat remarkable, when compared with the other North American colonies, and taking population as the basis of calculation, to find that our trade is larger than theirs; but our other means of making an independent population are of course less.

*Revenue.*NEWFOUND-  
LAND.

There was collected last year from Customs duties (including light dues) \$633,075·21. This is collected from all articles imported, without exception. Should confederation with the Dominion of Canada be carried out, a large number of articles now taxed and used by our planters and fishermen will be admitted duty free.

*Population.*

This is taken from the census of 1857. The population at present probably exceeds 150,000. This will be ascertained towards the close of the present year, a fresh census being in course of progress.

*Education.*

The votes under the head of education advanced from the Colonial chest amount to \$63,994·32.

*Roads.*

This important service is attended to so far as the means at the disposal of the Government will admit of, but the large expenditure of late years for the support of able-bodied poor during the winter has very much crippled their efforts for good in this direction. The expenditure on road account in 1868 was \$152,870·22, but a large portion of that amount had to be advanced to the able-bodied poor, for which full returns have not been given.

*Condition and Prospects of the People.*

These may be considered as more encouraging than of late years. The fishing has been fair on the coast of this island, in many places good. The late news from the Labrador is not so cheering as could be wished, but hopes are entertained of a paying voyage. The crops promise well, and the late Governor having, by the advice of his Council, issued a proclamation in June of last year notifying the population generally throughout the island that the demoralizing system of pauper relief to able-bodied poor during the winter, so long the bane of the Colony, would be discontinued for the future, and it having been rigidly enforced last winter against every influence to the contrary, an amount of energy and forethought has been created which must be of benefit to many, but especially to those whose demoralization was almost complete.

With these few observations,

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) J. BEMISTER,  
Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency Colonel Hill, Governor,  
&c. &c. &c.

**BERMUDA.**

BERMUDA.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir F. E. CHAPMAN, K.C.B., to  
The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 17.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Bermuda, May 1, 1869.

I HAVE the honour, in transmitting the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1868, to offer the following remarks:—

*Taxes and Duties.*

No alterations have been made in the taxes and duties during the past year; they are identical with those fixed by the Legislature in Act 2, Session 2 of 1866; but it is to be observed that the sums collected in 1868 under the Supply Act exceed that of 1867 by nearly 3000*l*.

*Revenue.*

The Revenue, compared with that for the preceding year, is as 36,110*l*. to 24,268*l*., showing an apparent increase of 11,842*l*.; but from this should be deducted 9,000*l*. obtained on loan by authority of Act 17, Session 1 of 1867; the real increase, therefore, is under 3,000*l*.

## BERMUDA.

*Expenditure.*

The expenditure has been considerably in excess (14,031*l.*) of that for 1867, and is principally accounted for by an outlay of 12,218*l.*, which has been incurred in constructing a causeway between St. George's, Long Bird Island, and the mainland westward.

*Public Works.*

In my Despatch covering the Blue Book for 1867 I reported the commencement of a causeway between St. George's, Long Bird Island, and the mainland westward; I have now the pleasure of representing its satisfactory progress, and of repeating the opinion then expressed as to the great importance of this work when finished, of affording in all seasons an uninterrupted and secure communication for the military forming the main force at Prospect Hill, with the garrisons detached around St. George's for the defence of its harbour and the channels in its vicinity.

The outlay on this causeway has been entirely defrayed from Colonial funds, the community being fully alive to the inconvenience and danger attendant on the present slow and precarious transit in open boats between St. George's and the islands westward.

The importance, however, of the causeway as a means of communication is infinitely greater for military purposes than for colonial, and it is to be hoped that the Imperial Government will recognize the propriety of bearing a due proportion of the expense of constructing this work.

*Education.*

The Legislature in 1867 having seen the expediency of making some provision in aid of education, granted an annual sum of 500*l.* for this purpose, and enacted that a Council of Education should be formed, consisting of the Governor, two members of Her Majesty's Council, and three members of the House of Assembly, who should administer the school funds, and have the general superintendence and control of all schools receiving public aid; an Inspector of Schools, with an annual salary, was also provided.

Under the regulations of the Council seventeen schools have, during the year 1868, received aid from the public funds in the following manner:—Teachers of schools, having not less than twelve pupils in regular attendance, have received a fixed allowance per annum; a capitation grant for every pupil beyond that number who has also been a regular attendant; and an additional sum for every scholar reported by the Inspector to have shown proofs of proficiency. The average numbers on the school-books have been 780, the regular attendants 594, proficient 175.

*Imports.*

The value of imports for the last three years have been

In 1866	-	-	-	-	-	£192,122
1867	-	-	-	-	-	200,817
1868	-	-	-	-	-	199,930

*Exports.*

The value of exports for the same periods have been—

In 1866	-	-	-	-	-	£31,832
1867	-	-	-	-	-	22,832
1868	-	-	-	-	-	33,875

The products of Bermuda are principally potatoes, onions, and tomatoes, the chief means of exporting which until lately consisted in sailing vessels, on which no dependence could be placed as to the time when they would land their cargoes in the neighbouring ports; consequently the agricultural population was backward in rearing crops with the chance of their being deteriorated or spoilt in transmission for sale; steam communication has, within the last few months, been opened with New York, and if this can be maintained there is every probability of the farmers generally availing themselves of it, and exporting in larger quantities than they have hitherto ventured.

I have, &c.,

The Earl Granville, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) FRED. E. CHAPMAN.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH  
COLUMBIA.

No. 5.

No 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MUSGRAVE to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 12.)

MY LORD, Government House, British Columbia, October 18, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1868, with a report which was prepared before my arrival here by Mr. Good, the then acting Colonial Secretary.

2. As my acquaintance with British Columbia is so very recent, I prefer to postpone for future communications any remarks I may desire to offer for your Lordship's consideration respecting the several departments of public affairs; but I think that many of Mr. Good's observations, especially with regard to the financial position of the Colony, are worthy of notice.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) A. MUSGRAVE.

THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING  
THE GOVERNMENT.

British Columbia, Colonial Secretary's Office,  
August 21, 1869.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith to your Honour, for transmission to England, one of the duplicate copies of the British Columbia Blue Book for the year 1868.

This book would have been completed somewhat earlier but for the additional duties entailed upon me by the sudden death of Governor Seymour.

It is, however, I am glad to say, ready at even an earlier date than in previous years, though the difficulty of obtaining the necessary returns, owing to the great distance of some of the outlying districts and the infrequency of communication, will for some years prevent the Blue Book being completed before the month of July.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The revenue of 1868 was in excess of that of the previous year by some \$100,000, the revenue of these two years being respectively \$483,105 and \$585,547.

It is, however, not compatible with the exceptional circumstances of the year 1868 to build up a fabric of increasing prosperity on this basis alone.

The year 1868 was the first since the union of the Western Colonies that the application of the Customs duties had come into full force. Stocks which had accumulated in Victoria prior to union, and on which no duty had been paid, were by this time exhausted, and merchants, not feeling exactly certain how matters would turn out, and having to provide themselves with a general assortment of merchandize, imported very largely, and as the imports for 1869 show, in excess of the current consumption of the country. This produced an increase in Customs revenue of \$110,000 in 1868 as against the previous year, and more than the increase in the whole general revenue for the year; the Customs duties being for these two years \$270,000 and \$381,000 respectively.

A slight increase took place in road tolls' receipts, traceable to the same cause, giving a balance of about \$8,000 in favour of 1868.

The Excise duties in 1867 were only \$795, but in 1868 had increased to \$5,047, this large increase being due to greater vigilance in inspection of distilleries having been exercised.

A slight decrease is visible in miners' licences and general mining receipts, due, I regret to say, to an evident falling off in the number of miners employed, which decrease I shall account for under the head of population.

There is no other item of revenue which would appear to demand special notice.

I may here remark that it is a matter of surprise to me that no stamp duty has yet been imposed in this Colony; it forms a legitimate source of revenue, which it would materially increase, and if judiciously dealt with would form a very slight burden, as in almost every instance it would fall on the more wealthy portion of the community.

BRITISH  
COLUMBIA.

The expenditure of 1868 reached \$597,756, while that of 1867 was only \$505,000 ; of this sum, viz. \$597,756, the large item of \$128,000 was for arrears of previous year's expenditure not paid till 1868, so that the actual expenditure for the year is reduced to \$469,000.

This increase resulted from the estimated increase to the revenue of the year, though under some heads no inconsiderable decrease took place as compared with the year 1867.

The expenditure on civil establishments for the year was \$142,824, showing a decrease of \$5,000 in favour of that year as compared with 1867. This decrease was due to abolition of office.

An increase of \$3,000 took place in expenditure on hospitals, and of \$5,000 in education, consequent on larger grants in aid having been extended in 1868 on that behalf.

A considerable decrease is also apparent under the head of conveyance of mails as against 1867, viz. \$5,000, consequent on the reduction of the price of the mail contract in the interior.

The largest item of increased expenditure, however, is observable under the respective headings of works and buildings, and roads, streets, and bridges, amounting in the former case to \$15,353, and in the latter to \$13,579.

The expenditure in 1867 under these heads was, in consequence of the unpromising appearance of the revenue, reduced to the lowest possible figure ; but the improved condition of affairs in 1868 enabled the Government to expend an increased sum of \$63,595, as against \$34,662 in 1867, though still far under the absolute needs of the country.

It will be observed that the actual expenditure for the year, viz. \$469,000, has not exceeded the actual revenue, viz. \$585,547, a fact which only applies to a few previous years. The surplus of revenue went to reduce the account current with the bank—which at the commencement of the year stood at \$60,000, but at the end of the year was nearly extinguished—as well as to meet the unpaid arrears of the previous year.

#### *Public Debt.*

The remarks which I had occasion to make in my report on the Blue Book for 1866 in reference to the severe drain upon our resources caused by the remittance to England of 25,000*l.* every year to meet the interest and sinking fund of loans, apply, with even more force, to our financial position during last year. This sum forms a quarter of our whole revenue, and leaves so small a margin for surveys, explorations, new works, and the opening up of new communications, all of vital importance to the welfare and advancement of the Colony, as to render it impossible for the Executive to carry out anything more than mere repairs, and at the same time weakens the hands of the Government politically.

It must certainly have been unnecessary that such short terms should have been originally fixed upon for the repayment of the public loans, and consequently such large sums have to be yearly expended to provide a sinking fund for their redemption. If a longer term of years had originally been fixed upon, we should be paying little more than half the sum we now do, and the remainder could have been spent in reproductive public works. Nor has the evil ended here, for the difficulty of meeting its liabilities during the last three years has necessitated the Colony incurring temporary loans at the enormous interest of 12 per cent. per annum, which amounts to a further charge of 7,000*l.* in the course of each year.

So that when the current expenses of the Colony are met, and before a single item of fresh expenditure can be undertaken in any year, 33,000*l.*, or one-third of our whole revenue, is swallowed up. The remedy for this evil is simple enough, if it could only meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government. The loans contracted in England amount to 240,000*l.*, of which some 80,000*l.* has already been provided for by sinking fund, leaving 160,000*l.* yet to be met. The floating debt of the Colony amounts to some 56,000*l.* more, so that its total liability amounts, in round numbers, to 220,000*l.*

I would urgently suggest that a new loan for this sum be raised in England, redeemable in 50 years, and that with the proceeds thereof all existing liabilities may be paid off, leaving the Colony perfectly free of all other debt, and its revenue only chargeable with interest and sinking fund for the new loan. The interest at 6 per cent. per annum would amount to 13,200*l.* and the sinking fund on a loan of 220,000*l.* for 50 years would only require a yearly remittance of 800*l.* Our revenue would then be chargeable with a yearly sum of only 14,000*l.*, while at present we are yearly burdened with 32,000*l.* for the same debt.

The saving to the Colony would be a clear 18,000*l.* per annum, or a sum that would go very far to carry out all the much needed public works, and restore public confidence.

*Legislation.*

The Ordinances passed in 1868 were only 12 in number, and I am unable to point to any of them as having any particular bearing on the welfare of the country, or as possessing any peculiar importance. The session of the Legislative Council lasting only some two or three months was chiefly occupied in discussions of a polemical nature; while the Bills that are brought in are hurried through their stages, and many useful and necessary measures affecting the prosperity of the Colony are altogether lost sight of. Of paramount importance to my mind is the assimilation of the laws of the two former Colonies. The present state of affairs, with different laws on the same subject in force in different parts of the same Colony, administered by distinct Courts of Judicature, results in a state of confusion and dissatisfaction unparalleled in the history of any of Her Majesty's Colonies.

*Civil Establishment.*

No new appointments were made in 1868, and only one or two unimportant changes in the holders of subordinate offices took place. One magisterial appointment, that of Mr. Cox, of the Columbia district, was abolished, and the officer compensated. While, however, a great public outcry exists against the Civil List, and a continual demand is made both in and out of the Legislature for its reduction, yet the moment such reduction is attempted by the Executive with a view to economy, the public discover that that particular officer or office was the one that could least advantageously be dispensed with. This was particularly evidenced in the case where the salaries of two officers at the Cariboo mines were slightly reduced, the Government having considered their salaries exorbitant and out of proportion to the duties and position of their offices. But no sooner were the estimates made public than numerous protests were made in the Council against the step and resolutions passed that the previous rate might be restored to these particularly deserving officers whose salaries were held to be quite inadequate. Such are some of the difficulties of practising economy and effecting reductions.

*Population.*

It is a matter of much regret to me, in looking over the yearly returns of population, to find that no increase beyond that of children born in the Colony can be chronicled. This is more surprising in a Colony possessing the finest and healthiest climate in the world, well suited for agriculture and stock raising, rich in gold, coal, and other minerals, and teeming with natural resources of every description. This state of things is more annoying when one reads of the thousands who yearly leave the shores of England for Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and the United States; while hardly 10 immigrants of the mechanic or agricultural class direct from the mother-country reach us in the course of a year.

The cause of this is our being so far from England, and therefore wholly dependent for increase of population on the neighbouring foreign States, which have equal if not greater advantages than we have to offer, more particularly the privilege of living under their own institutions, one which is inexpressibly dear even to the naturalized American.

It will be observed too that a terrible disproportion exists between the male and female population of the Colony, the former exceeding the latter by some 277 per cent. It is impossible to lay too much stress on this evil, one which does more to retard the advance of the Colony than any other; and this, while thousands of decent women who could find happy homes here, either as servants or wives, are perhaps starving at home, their energies over-taxed, and their bodies wasted by too much work and too little food, and no opportunity occurs to them to reach this far-off shore. It is impossible for us with our cramped revenue to expend more than a limited sum in fostering immigration; but it appears to me that the Government of England with a starving population on their hands could not do better than to ship yearly a suitable number of emigrants to this Colony, a double good being thereby accomplished: 1st, the relief of an over-burdened community at home; 2nd, the peopling of a country which is one day destined to form one of the fairest jewels in the Royal Crown of England. \* \* \* \* \*

*Education.*

The expenditure on this account in 1868 was about \$10,000. The system in force on the mainland before union was for the Government to assist any school that might

BRITISH  
COLUMBIA.

be established by granting a dollar a-month for each child attending school, whose parents contributed another dollar.

In Vancouver Island a system of altogether free education prevailed at a very considerable cost.

The principle of the mainland system has gradually been adopted, and early this year an Ordinance was passed bringing the whole Colony under it, that is to say, both the Government and the parent assisted in the child's education. The system is purely non-sectarian. The number of common schools in operation throughout the Colony in 1868 was 10. The number of children educated, 477 males, females 354, being more than two-thirds of the whole number of children in the Colony.

In Victoria there are several good private schools, chief among which are the boys' and girls' colleges, under the auspices of the Church of England, in both of which a good sound education is imparted. The boys number 52, the girls 78.

The Roman Catholics have also two excellent schools for boys and girls, which are largely attended, I believe, with very satisfactory results as regards education. The number trained in these schools yearly is,—boys, 60; girls, 96.

#### *Imports and Exports.*

The value of the imports into the Colony for the year 1868 was \$2,338,080, as against \$1,687,668 for 1867; being a balance of about \$656,000 in favour of 1868. This increase may be mainly accounted for by the fact of the old stocks imported before union, and on which no Customs duties had been paid, having been exhausted, and the necessity which was thus entailed upon traders to recruit their stocks and provide a general assortment of merchandize, and must not be attributed to any great increase in trade; and this view, which I think is the most prudent one to take, is confirmed by what we have learned of the Customs revenue of the year 1869, which at present is considerably below that of 1868.

The exports for 1868 amounted to \$748,000, being in excess of those for 1867 by \$373,035; a very favourable indication of the growth of home industry, which I have little doubt will be yearly added to. This return is wholly exclusive of gold, which is computed to have been exported in 1868 to the extent of 700,000*l*.

The increase in the export of coal in 1868 is noticeable, having amounted to 35,000 tons, as against 25,000 tons in 1867.

It may also be observed that the Vancouver Island Coal Company has paid a dividend of 20 per cent. for 1868, a certain proof of the prosperity of the undertaking.

The timber trade too is on the increase; the export of 1868 was \$199,635, in 1867 \$76,365; showing a balance in favour of the year of \$123,270.

The lumber from the Colony is becoming better known and more appreciated every year.

#### *Agriculture.*

It is a pleasure to be able, under this head, to point out a very considerable progress. Each succeeding year adds fresh proof of the capability of this Colony for agriculture and stock raising. The following brief returns of the quantity of stock existing and cereals raised in British Columbia for the year 1868, although small indeed in itself, shows that no retrograde motion has been made in this respect at least.

1867.		1868.	
Stock.	No.	Stock.	No.
Horses - - -	3,777	Horses - - -	5,779
Cattle - - -	15,450	Cattle - - -	24,079
Sheep - - -	4,813	Sheep - - -	11,959
Pigs - - -	5,993	Pigs - - -	11,239
Cereals.	No. of Acres.	Cereals.	No. of Acres.
Oats - - -	2,713	Oats - - -	3,266
Wheat - - -	2,832	Wheat - - -	4,290
Barley - - -	2,579	Barley - - -	3,403

I may add that farmers and stock raisers are all doing well, and are highly contented with their prospects.

*Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries.*BRITISH  
COLUMBIA.

The lumber trade is much on the increase. The amount exported in 1867 showed a value of \$76,365, in 1868 of \$199,635; the increase being over \$123,000.

The lumber and spars from the mainland are held to be as fine as any, if not the finest, in the world.

The yield of gold in the various mining localities throughout the Colony was slightly in excess of the previous year, and several new and important creeks and diggings were added to the known gold fields.

The yield of coal was 35,000 tons in 1868, showing an increase of 10,000 tons in favour of that year as compared with 1867. Great activity has been manifested in prospecting for coal, and several new mines have been opened, one in Queen Charlotte Island, producing very fine specimens of coal: great expectations are entertained of this mine.

No considerable advance in fisheries has been achieved, with the exception of whale-fishing. This branch of industry has up to the present time been very successful. I am unable to obtain any details at present, but have been promised full particulars for the year 1869.

The manufacture of flour on the mainland has been steadily on the increase. No less than nine large mills were at work on the mainland during the year, and turned out 2,300,000 lbs. of flour, being in fair proportion to the small population of the Colony.

*Police and Gaols.*

The gaols at Victoria and New Westminster continue on the same footing as heretofore.

They are clean and well kept, and every precaution is taken to ensure the health and well-being of the prisoners.

Crime was very rare in 1868, there being only 26 convictions, chiefly Natives.

*Hospitals.*

The hospitals of Cariboo, New Westminster, and Victoria, which are maintained by Government support and public subscriptions, were in full operation during the year, and afforded welcome assistance to some 200 injured and diseased sufferers.

*General Remarks.*

In looking over the returns for 1868, and comparing them with those for previous years, I see no reason whatever for despondency; on the contrary, I see great reason for hope and confidence.

The gradual decline of Victoria since 1863, from whatever causes it may have arisen (and a great diversity of opinion exists thereon), has naturally induced much despondency, and the public prints have been full of complaints and despairing views as to the whole Colony. I think there is some mistake here. In 1863, when Victoria had reached the height of her prosperity, the whole Colony was held to be flourishing, yet on the mainland not a farm was occupied, not an acre tilled, not a head of cattle raised, not a pound of flour ground, nor was the lumberer's axe ever heard in the woods. Now, when agriculture has made rapid progress and considerable settlement has taken place, many mills have been erected, and other sources of wealth opened, it is held that we are declining.

It appears to me that such an opinion cannot justly be based on the present state of affairs, and that it is chiefly traceable to local depression. I trust that this state of things has ended; that material prosperity and advancement will be acknowledged when it really exists, that cheerfulness and hope will take the place of gloom and despondency, and that all will work together for the common good. Of one thing I feel quite certain, that is, that if the financial arrangements to which I have alluded under the head of Public Debt could be satisfactorily carried out, and the Colony free to spend her yearly revenue within her own limits, the return of prosperity and confidence would be immediate. But failing this, I have no doubt that a prosperous future awaits this Colony, which though it may appear nearer or farther off in different minds, can be predicted with certainty by any one who can judge of its climate, resources, and general advantages for settlement.

(Signed) CHARLES GOOD,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

His Honour the Officer Administering the Government,  
&c. &c. &c.



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**AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA.**

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SIERRA  
LEONE.

No. 6.

## SIERRA LEONE.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir A. E. KENNEDY, C.B., to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.  
(No. 160.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Sierra Leone, July 22, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the duplicate copy of the Blue Book of this Settlement for the year 1868.

The absence of some officers, and the sickness of others will prevent me entering into any lengthened remarks upon the contents of these statistical tables.

The column of remarks on the cause of "increase or decrease" of revenue and expenditure, are sufficient to show that the state of the revenue is satisfactory and the Settlement generally prosperous.

The Settlement is free from debt.

*Public Works.*

No public work of magnitude has been undertaken, though plans and estimates have been prepared by an engineer sent from England for the construction of an entirely new wharf.

*Education.*

An inspector sent from England has made a minute examination of the existing schools, and the state of public education generally; and recorded the result of his observations in an able report now before the public.

A Director of Public Instruction has also been appointed, and I anticipate important practical results from the labours of both these gentlemen.

*Steam Communication.*

There is now steam communication with Liverpool and Glasgow four times a month, and once a month (going and coming) between Sherbro, Bulama, and this Settlement.

The benefits conferred thereby on commerce are very marked, and the profits I believe very satisfactory to the companies owning the vessels.

*Native Chiefs.*

The local government is on the most friendly terms with the surrounding Chiefs; and I hope permanent peace has been established in all the neighbouring territories. A spirit of mutual respect and good-will has taken root, founded upon the only lasting basis—the social and commercial interests of both parties.

*General Remarks.*

My Despatches during the past year have conveyed all the information which I have been able to place before you.

Inconvenience and loss of revenue have resulted from the unsettled or undecided title to the ownership of Bulama and neighbouring territory; a matter of serious importance to this Settlement.

The people are loyal and orderly; and there is a remarkable absence of serious crime.

I look for a great diminution of that which now exists when officers are procurable to organize and carry out an efficient system of classification and prison discipline.

The scheme which is under your Lordship's consideration of granting six months' leave of absence after eighteen months' continuous service will prove a great boon to the public officers, and will, I feel confident, combined with other changes which your Lordship has invited me to suggest, attract a better class of candidates for employment on this coast, and relieve it to some extent from its character of extreme insalubrity.

I have during the year visited all the Settlements between Gambia and Lagos, some of them twice. I have travelled 5,000 miles by land and by water, and ascended five rivers. The "Volta," which had never before been entered, or the bar crossed, by any vessel, among the number.

The general result of my observations is, that the present and future commercial importance of the West Africa Settlements, and the coast generally, is understood and appreciated by a few persons only, who are receiving a very handsome return for their enterprise; and I fully believe that the civilization of the people has kept, and will continue to keep, pace with commerce.

SIERRA  
LEONE.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,  
Governor-in-Chief.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

## GAMBIA.

GAMBIA.

No. 7.

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir A. E. KENNEDY, C.B.,  
to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 54.)

MY LORD, Government House, Sierra Leone, August 9, 1869.

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit a Report from the Administrator at the Gambia, accompanied by the Blue Book of the Settlement for the year 1868.

2. There are several matters treated of in this Report which will require consideration and on which I shall address your Lordship at an early period.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,  
Governor-in-Chief.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 85.)

SIR, Government House, Gambia, August 4, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of these Settlements for the year 1868.

2. The late cholera epidemic recently raging at Bathurst prevented the completion of the Blue Book as early as I could wish, or the Regulations prescribed.

3. During the past year of the Colony there is evidence of much improvement in the financial condition of the Colony, yet from the disturbed state of the interior of the country surrounding these Settlements, there is much to cause anxiety for the future.

4. The Revenue of the Colony amounted to 22,088*l.* 7*s.*, the Expenditure 17,082*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, leaving a balance of 5,005*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* in the Colonial chest.

The Revenue, as compared with that of 1867, shows a falling off of 326*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, but that year must be considered an exceptional one on account of the heavy crop of ground nuts and consequent increase of importations. The Customs alone producing 1,933*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* more in that year than in 1868. The actual decrease in the total Revenue of 1868 must be estimated at 1,000*l.*, as part of the Parliamentary Grant for 1867 is brought to account in 1868.

5. The comparative expenditure for the two years shows a decrease in that of 1868 of 1,581*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, but the actual expenditure was much the same, for a sum of 2,500*l.* was expended in 1867 in purchasing the Public Offices, thus freeing the Colony of a rent of 200*l.* per annum.

The Establishments show a decrease in expenditure of 254*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, whereas works and buildings an increase of 731*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*

6. The total balance in the Colonial Chest on the 31st December, 1868, was 5244*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, which together with the sum of 4,400*l.* invested by the Crown Agents in New Zealand 5 per cents, makes a grand total in favour of the Colony of 9,644*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* at the expiration of the year. This, as compared with former years, bespeaks either the prosperity of the Colony, the elasticity, or increase of the Revenue, or a more careful supervision of the expenditure. An Ordinance was enacted in 1866, increasing the Customs duties for the purpose of paying off liabilities, and to equalize the Revenue and Expenditure of the Settlements. This has all been accomplished besides the present result before us.

GAMBIA.

7. I give below a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure since 1860 :—

		Revenue.			Expenditure.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1860	- - -	13,921	3	5	- - -	15,273	10 3
1861	- - -	16,161	17	9	- - -	16,492	8 9
1862	- - -	11,449	4	0	- - -	15,177	17 0
1863	- - -	13,195	9	10	- - -	19,325	4 1
1864	- - -	17,204	15	11	- - -	17,662	7 7
1865	- - -	14,758	14	9	- - -	17,151	9 5
1866	- - -	19,079	15	4	- - -	17,681	11 6
1867	- - -	22,415	0	8	- - -	18,664	7 11
1868	- - -	22,088	7	0	- - -	17,082	12 7

The Revenue appears to have been of a capricious character, yet the expenditure seems to have been kept at a steady figure.

8. The Parliamentary Grants averaged about 4,200*l.* from 1860 to 1867, now I am glad to say the Imperial Exchequer is relieved to the extent of 2,500*l.* per annum, for the grant for 1868 was only 1,500*l.*; this state of affairs must be as satisfactory to the Colony as to the Imperial Government.

9. The contemplated works of draining the swamp near Bathurst, the seat of Government, at an estimated cost of 4,000*l.*; the building a lighthouse at Cape St. Mary's at 2,000*l.*; repairing Government House at 2,500*l.*, will about absorb the available balance at the end of the year 1868.

10. The military expenditure in this Colony is estimated at about 20,000*l.*, and is entirely defrayed by the Imperial Government. The strength consists of 140. Although I cannot recommend the withdrawal of the troops who are an advantage to the Colony in being the medium of circulating Imperial money, besides being a source of profit to the landlords and others from the high rents with repairing leases, that are paid for the officers' quarters, yet I conscientiously believe that a small steamer costing about 3,000*l.*, with a couple of guns, would be more effective and produce a greater impression amongst the natives up the river where the vessel could penetrate, than the mere display of troops at Bathurst, who cannot be seen by those who require the most effect to be made on them.

11. The Militia at McCarthy's Island was called out during 1868, in consequence of the attitude assumed by the surrounding tribes, the expense incurred was 344*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, but happily their services were not required in the field.

#### *Public Works, &c.*

12. The Colonial Church has been completed. The sea-wall extensively repaired. A strong room built for the custody of the public moneys. The manager's house at McCarthy's Island thoroughly repaired, and the Combo bridges and roads have also been under repairs.

#### *Legislation.*

13. Little was done during the year, with the exception of an Ordinance to restrain the erection of inflammable buildings, in consequence of previous disastrous fires, and an Ordinance to confirm certain Ordinances that had been passed, relative to which a doubt had arisen as to their legal effect. This latter Ordinance was superseded by an Order in Council, although few Ordinances were enacted. Much legislation is required to put the machinery of Government on a sound basis. The old Ordinances of the Colony were enacted at a time when no communication existed, except by sailing vessels, and those providing appointments contained a penalty clause for persons refusing to accept them.

The present system of almost all the merchants being Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of the Court of Requests does not work satisfactorily, and now that frequent steam communication has been introduced, and the aspect of the place changing, it will be necessary to alter the Ordinances to meet the exigencies of the present time.

#### *Pensions.*

14. The late Colonial Secretary and Queen's Advocate have been added to the list of the Colony.

*Consuls.*

GAMBIA.

15. The French Consul having died, Monsieur Braouezec was appointed as the representative of that nation and Belgium at Bathurst.

*Population.*

16. Population is much the same as the previous year, but I fail to find 167 white males, as appears in the Blue Book for 1867.

The population consists of the various tribes of natives, who each occupy a separate part of the town which is called after the respective names of the tribes. A large number of natives emigrate to Bathurst from the Upper River for work during the dry season, and are commonly called "Wad-gis." They are the usual day labourers. They leave towards the rains for the purpose of putting in their ground-nut crops.

The registered births appear to be only a third of the deaths, but this is accounted for by the fact that an order is requisite before a body can be buried, whereas, although it is compulsory to register the birth of a child, yet the natives frequently neglect, and do not take the trouble to do so. From the migratory character of the population but little good is effected or impression made from their casual contact with civilization, and I believe they are just as barbarous at the present day as they were fifty years ago. The stamina of the people is at a very low ebb from the depressing influence of the climate, as well as from the nature of their trade, and none of the energy, spirit, or determination of the Saxons is to be found in the native African. The constant petty wars and cruelty of the natives in the country surrounding these settlements afford no prospect of even keeping up the standard of the population.

*Friendly Societies, &c., &c.*

17. There is only one Society registered, but there are several existing in the place, and prove very troublesome. An Ordinance was passed to declare them illegal unless registered, but like most of the legislation of the Colony, proved utterly useless in its practical working. There are also several kinds of clubs, all exercising a detrimental influence, which in a Colony of this nature ought not to be allowed to exist.

*Ecclesiastical.*

18. The Colonial Chaplain appointed to these settlements in May died in June, and the Church has been administered by a native pastor from Sierra Leone. There is a Roman Catholic Mission, consisting of two priests and two lay-brothers; a convent with four Sisters of Charity, who all come from France. The Wesleyan Methodists have a European minister and two chapels. The average attendance of members of the two last denominations are much the same.

*Education,*

19. I regret to say, has been much neglected in the absence of a proper superintendence.

The Colonial Chaplain having died so soon after his arrival, not much interest was evinced in the question. 100*l.* a-year is paid to the Roman Catholic and Wesleyan missions in aid of education. Their efforts are exceedingly praiseworthy, and deserve a far better result than is generally observed. On inquiry I find that as long as the children are kept from their parents, and from the pernicious influence of a savage home, so long does the education bestowed upon them bear fruit, but when they are taken from school, which is always the case when they are old enough to be useful, their last state generally becomes worse than their first, for the little civilization they pick up is found to degenerate into a worse form of behaviour than they originally enjoyed.

*Imports and Exports.*

20. The total Imports during 1868 amounted to 144,524*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, out of which 67,087*l.* 6*s.* was imported from England, the balance being divided between France, the French settlements on the coast, the United States, Sierra Leone, and Leeward Coast, and the West Indian Islands. The total Exports amount to 187,357*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, 137,674*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* of which was alone exported to France, the rest to Great Britain, United States, and Leeward Coast. Both show a large falling off from the previous year, but 1867, as before stated, must be considered an exceptional one.

*Shipping.*

21. Shipping has not been materially affected, the only increase to be noticed is in the number of vessels in the coasting trade, which is a healthy indication of an extension of operations beyond the River Gambia.

## GAMBIA.

*Agriculture.*

22. The district of Combo has made some progress during the last few years, and a good deal of bush and land has been cleared. The Natives, from being protected and undisturbed by petty wars, can give that attention to the soil so essential to its production, but they still use the rude and laborious implements of native manufacture, and are naturally averse to change or improvement, comprehending nothing but what their forefathers did before them.

The stock is increasing, which will materially assist the soil, the latter, from the way in which it is farmed would otherwise soon exhaust itself. To the native system of farming I attribute the depreciation in the quality of the ground nut, which this year was bought by the merchants by weight instead of, as formerly, by measure, on account of the bad quality of the nut found in the shell. The land is merely turned over some six inches deep just before the rains, the seeds dropped in, and the crop gathered when ripe. It then lies fallow till the next rains without the slightest attempt to manure it, except burning the rubbish before the termination of the dry season, when the same process is repeated. This not only applies to Combo, but the whole of the ground nut land up the river, which has suffered considerably in consequence of the frightful cattle plague that carried off the stock in 1864 and 1865, and attacked the sheep and goats in 1868, whereby the land lost its usual supply of manure.

The nature of the soil here would easily admit of ploughs; and furrows of miles in length could be made without the slightest impediment; their oxen could be trained to the plough; but I am afraid it would cost a European his life to endeavour to teach them the use of it. The farms are principally worked by slaves, the women doing some of the hardest work. At Combo the liberated Africans work their own, as well as the time-expired soldiers who have settled there.

*Manufactures, &c.*

23. There are none with the exception of the native looms to make country cloths; each village has its allotted number. The gold that finds its way to Bathurst is, I believe, washed out of the loose sand by means of calabashes, but no regular system beyond this is attempted.

From the quantity and quality of the gold there is no doubt it would well repay the labour of the regular miner, would the climate and propensities of the savages permit of his existence at the gold fields.

The fisheries are carried on by canoes, and is followed as a trade by a number of Natives, who lie basking in the sun with a line suspended from each of their big toes, and some use nets. All species of tropical fish abound, but only sufficient to supply the market is taken, and not even that sometimes, as the Natives are exceedingly indolent and lazy.

*Grants of Land, &c.*

24. One grant of 600 acres was made in Combo on the annual rent of 10*l.* to a person who formerly occupied it under the King of Combo before the territory was ceded.

*Gaol and Prisoners.*

25. Thieving appears to be the principal propensity of the Natives, to which may be added lying, as shown from the return of offences. I see that 235 prisoners were in gaol during the year who had been committed before, compared with 130 of the previous year, and only 14 were whipped to 20 the year before, showing that the introduction of the shot-drill and treadmill will have a tendency to produce a more beneficial effect, if commensurate punishments are awarded to their crimes. A coroner's jury returned a verdict on one of the prisoners "that he died from the effects of hard labour from the "shot-drill and treadmill," but on further inquiry one was convinced that death resulted from inflammation of the lungs, a disease prevalent amongst the Natives at that time of the year. The enormous number of recommitments of prisoners is sufficient proof that the gaol is not of that inhuman character as some would wish to represent it, otherwise prisoners would not be so fond of repeating their visits. A ground plan of the gaol is attached to the Blue Book.

*Charitable Institutions, &c.*

26. The Colonial Hospital dispenses medicines free to the inhabitants, and is entirely supported by Government, under an Ordinance providing for its maintenance. It is also specially organized for the captains and seamen of vessels visiting this port. The average number of patients in the hospital each month was about 16; no records having

been kept by the Colonial Surgeon, no accurate statistics can be given. The principal diseases are supposed to be, paralysis, inflammation of the lungs, and fevers, sore legs and elephantiasis.

GAMBIA.

*General Review.*

27. In reviewing the Colony during the past year, so different from that of 1867, I fail to see the cause for so much uneasiness as was entertained by the community. Prosperous years like 1867 cannot always be expected, and a failing one succeeding an auspicious one, is apt to create more depression than had the previous year been an average one. There is no doubt that the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by one or two of the mercantile houses is fast disappearing before the activity of our French merchants and the increased communication with the outer world. And I look forward to the time when all the mails visiting the West Coast of Africa will call at Bathurst, giving the small trader the opportunity to become an importer and not to be dependent for his supply of goods on the few houses here, at whose mercy he has hitherto been. Although the interests of the few will be sacrificed to the many, yet the advantages to the community will be manifold. A field will now be open to enterprising Natives, an inducement will be held out to them to educate themselves, so as to enable them to compete in the great struggle for life, and the Natives of Bathurst and the surrounding country may rise from their present state of apathy, indifference, and subjection, to a life of competition, energy, and independence. This increase of steam communication I am in hopes may lead to the improvement of the mechanical population, who at the present moment are the most unsatisfactory class in the Colony; receiving wages from 3s. to 5s. a day, they do about as much in four hours as an English mechanic would in one. They each require an attendant to hand them their tools during work, which is of the worst description for the amount paid for it. As a sample of the ideas of this class, I may mention that I notice those that are employed about the repairs at Government House, generally saunter to their work with silk umbrellas in their hands, and being connected with societies are not particular about employment, especially as they can live on rice and fish at about 6d. per diem. It is very discouraging to undertake any work, as it is painful to watch the way it progresses.

The trade of the Gambia is not as it used to be, and fortunes are far more hardly earned now than formerly. Articles of commerce which once found their way down the "Gambia" have been diverted by the frequent wars amongst the Natives and the unsettled state of the country, and have had to seek other sources of outlet where it would not be interfered with in their transit.

The competition of the merchants amongst themselves has ruined the once lucrative business, each pushing his trade beyond his neighbour's, till at last very little dependence can be placed on the products of their tradings ever reaching its destination in safety.

If the merchants could agree between themselves to concentrate the trade of the Upper River at McCarthy's Island, where protection is afforded them, I fully believe that they would not be subject to the heavy losses they now suffer, nor to the harassing customs imposed upon them by each petty chief. It would be the means of bringing the produce of the country to them, instead of their sending after it and increasing the great risks they do; but I fear the merchants will no more agree amongst themselves now than they did in 1837, as told by the Rev. J. Fox in his book on the trade of the Gambia. As the system works now, a merchant sends his trader or people to some out-of-the-way place, who return with their feet or hands cut off, or perhaps not at all, having had their heads cut off, whereupon an application is made to the Government for protection. I enclose a copy of a letter as a sample of such proceeding, with the remarks thereon I made at the time. The French dollar has superseded the barter, the former means of trading, which considerably reduces the profits. The French merchants are now as numerous and influential as the English, and the rapid improvements they are making bespeak the prosperity of their undertakings.

30 July, 1869.

The climate will always be a bar to extensive European enterprise or settlement; and whereas in other countries the natives are gradually extinguished by the advent of the white man, or become merged in the civilization that overtakes them, they hold their own here from the simple nature of the climate, which is so fatal to European life. The gold fields alone that must exist in this country would attract thousands, were it not for the fear entertained of the effects of the climate. After all, I cannot but consider the state of the Colony to be precarious, when the entire trade, so to speak, depends upon the product of the ground nuts: if that was to fail—and there is no reason to suppose that such calamity is not improbable—there is nothing to fall back upon. The

GAMBIA.

quality of the nut is certainly failing, the price of oil is liable to fluctuation, and even to become a drug on the market; but generally, and from experience, when one production is a failure, another unlooked-for one supersedes it, and it is only in the interim that distress occurs, or capital is tried. Cotton has been given up because it won't pay at its present price, and I think it only requires the extinction of the ground nuts for that attention to be paid to it which it deserves. The Natives rely on the ground nut, as it is easier of cultivation.

In conclusion, I regret to add that I believe slaves are still debited and credited in the accounts of the traders, and entered under the head of cattle. Their distinctive trade-mark being only known to the initiated, and the once thriving foreign trade has nearly been converted into a domestic one.

28. In accordance with the instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, I enclose the returns relating to vaccination, required to be forwarded at the same time with the Blue Book.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) CHARLES G. E. PATEY, Rear-Admiral,  
Administrator.

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Mr. QUIN'S TRADER to ADMIRAL PATEY.

SIR,

Bathurst, July 30, 1868.

I BEG to state, for your information, that last year about the end of September Mr. Quin sent me up with two labourers to Sabbah, a trading port of Badaboo, to trade. On the 27th of June last I sent the men up the mainland for some business; while they were on their way thither they were caught, tied, and killed by having their heads cut off. This was done by Mahaba's brother, who is residing at Yonon, a town some little distance from where I am trading.

I went and inquired into the reason of the action; I was only told that the men were killed because they were Sonninkees; that such characters were not allowed on their ground.

As the men are British subjects I therefore brought the same to your notice, trusting you will not allow such action to pass without some satisfaction.

To His Excellency  
Admiral Patey, Administrator,  
&c.      &c.      &c.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) DONGO BYE.

Mr. Bye was personally informed that if traders send labourers into a country who belong to a tribe that is at war with that country, they must expect to have their heads cut off.

Government House, July 30, 1869.

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1868.

Return of number of children born within the year:—

Black	-	-	-	105
Mulatto	-	-	-	2
White	-	-	-	3
				<hr/>
				110

2. Return of the number of children dying within the year at more than three months of age, 45.

3. Return of the number of children vaccinated within the year, 103.

4. Return of the number of children in respect of whom penalties or sentences of imprisonment have been inflicted under the second section of the Local Ordinance of the 2nd April, 1862, none.

An explanation of the difference, if any, between the numbers stated in Return No. 1 and the aggregate of the number stated in Return No. 2, 3, and 4.

Return No. 3 includes adults that were vaccinated during the year, besides which, from the migratory character of the population, it is impossible to make returns that do not show an unaccountable difference.

(Signed) HENRY FOWLER,  
First Writer.

August 2, 1869.

GOLD COAST.

GOLD COAST,  
No. 8.

No. 8.

(No. 82.)  
MY LORD,  
Government House, Sierra Leone, July 31, 1869.  
I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of the Gold Coast for the year 1868, accompanied by a report from the Acting Administrator.  
The state of the revenue is satisfactory; and internal peace is alone necessary to render this settlement highly prosperous and self-supporting.  
I have, &c.,  
The Earl Granville, K.G., (Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,  
&c. &c. &c. Governor-in-Chief.

(No. 90.)  
SIR,  
Government House, Cape Coast, 21st July, 1869.  
I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book of the Gold Coast for the year 1868, with the following Report.

Taxes, Duties, and other Sources of Revenue.

2. The year 1868 was marked by an important alteration under this head. The Import Duty, which had previously been 2*l.* per cent. on all articles imported, was by the Customs Ordinance, No. III., 1867 (framed in accordance with a convention entered into between Her Majesty's Government and that of the Netherlands), raised to 3*l.* per cent. *ad valorem*, with the exception of the following articles, to which specific duties were attached, viz.:—  
Ale, beer, wine, and all spirits or spirituous liquors, per old wine gallon, 6*d.*  
Cigars, snuff or tobacco, in any shape, per pound, 1*d.*  
Gunpowder, per pound, 1*d.*  
Firearms of every description, each, 1*s.*  
The anchorage duty of 3*l.* payable once in six months by any vessel anchoring in the Roads ceased, in accordance with the understanding then arrived at, to be collected.  
3. In the early part of the year this increased duty sensibly affected the importations, especially in spirits. Many importers having laid in stock previously at the lower rate. The full effect of the increased duty began only to be felt towards the end of the year 1868; that year cannot, therefore, be accepted as a fair criterion of what the revenue under this head will amount to in future years.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following Table will show the relative state of increase or decrease in the Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1867 and 1868.

Revenue.

	1868.			1867.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs - - - - -	9,846	13	8	4,138	8	1	5,708	5	7	..	..	
Fines, forfeitures, and fees of court - - -	1,029	9	11	851	8	3	178	1	8	..	..	
Licences - - - - -	985	12	6	538	0	0	447	12	6	..	..	
Parliamentary grant - - - - -	2,392	18	9	2,693	1	8	..	..		300	2	11
Special receipts and other sources of revenue -	1,150	2	1	2,618	15	11	..	..		1,468	13	10
	15,404	16	1	10,839	13	11	6,333	19	9	1,768	16	9
							1,768	16	9			
Total increase - - - - -							4,565	3	0	..	..	

GOLD COAST.

*Expenditure.*

	1868.			1867.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Established fixed salaries and general service } payments - - - - -	10,821	6	7	9,231	19	10	1,589	6	9	..	..	
Special payments - - - - -	330	6	8	892	5	5	..	..		561	18	9
Ashantee war expenses - - - - -	..	..		869	0	0	..	..		869	0	0
Remittances to Crown Agents - - - - -	500	0	0	..	..		500	0	0	..	..	
	11,651	13	3	10,993	5	3	2,089	6	9	1,430	18	9
							1,430	18	9			
Total increase - - - - -							658	8	0	..	..	

4. The Revenue received in 1868 was 15,404*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, showing an increase of 4,565*l.* 13*s.* over the Revenue of 1867. The Import (Customs) Duties produced an increase of 5,708*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, and the Licences for sale of spirituous liquors an increase of 447*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The former being an increase of over, and the latter of nearly 100 per cent. above the receipts under those heads for the year 1867. A diminution of some 1,300*l.* in the Special Receipts, as compared with 1867 (through the large amount of fines imposed in that year on rebellious chiefs) appears to be the only other noticeable feature.

The expenditure was 11,651*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, being an increase of only 658*l.* 8*s.* The general increase, which is apparent throughout most of the principal items of annual expenditure, more especially as regards established fixed Salaries, Police, and Transports, having been counterbalanced by the cessation of payments on account of the late Ashantee war and other special payments.

*Public Debt.*

5. The amount due to the Crown Agents for expenses incurred on account of the Colony on the 31st December, 1868, was 994*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, exclusive of a sum of 500*l.* repaid them during the year, and included under the head of "Expenditure."

*Military Expenditure.*

6. The total expenditure incurred by Great Britain for the military protection of the settlements was 17,162*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, being 4,305*l.* 16*s.* less than in the year 1867.

*Public Works.*

7. No public work of any importance was undertaken this year, operations being confined simply to the cleaning of the bush roads and a few necessary repairs to the public buildings. These are works of great importance to the settlement, especially in the making of roads, both along the coast and in the interior, for opening up the trade, and affording improved means for the conveyance of produce, &c., which should be undertaken; the main difficulty consisting in the want of a competent Government Civil Engineer to superintend their construction.

*Legislation.*

8. The only Ordinance passed, in addition to those making provision for the service of the Settlements, was Ordinance No. 2 to regulate the Celebration of Native Customs. It seemed to have been called for in consequence of the excitement amongst the Natives arising from the contest they had been engaged in with the Elminas, but no occasion arose for putting it into operation.

*Civil Establishment.*

9. The only change of importance under this head occurred in the office of Collector of Customs by the promotion of Mr. Ussher to be Administrator in the year 1867, and which vacancy was supplied by the appointment of Mr. W. H. Simpson in the year 1868.

The other changes are very numerous, owing to the frequent absence of officers on leave or through sickness; a constant change of acting officers, mostly military men, taking their place in the various civil appointments of the Settlements. These constant changes have undoubtedly a most prejudicial effect upon the efficiency of the service.

*Population.*

10. The native population is estimated at 400,000; but this is but a rough guess, and no means exist of obtaining any more accurate information. There are about 100 Europeans, including Civil and Military Officers, Merchants, Clerks, and Missionaries, in the Settlements. To quote the Report in the last "Blue Book," "There is no system of Registration, and very great obstacles are presented towards effecting one. The superstition of the Natives throws great difficulties in the way of any such scheme."

*Ecclesiastical.*

11. The Wesleyan and Basle Missions are the principal religious establishments in the Settlements. Both of them exercise great influence towards civilizing as well as Christianizing the people, the former principally through the aid of native teachers, whilst the latter learn the native dialects, and preach and instruct generally in the language familiar to their audience and pupils. These latter combine also instruction in various industrial arts or handicrafts, such as those of carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, bricklayers, wheelwrights, &c. The results of the labours of both these sects are very apparent in humanizing the semi-barbarous native races of these Settlements. The Wesleyans reside mostly along the coast, and the Basle Missionaries in the interior of the eastern districts.

The Church of England exercises but little influence in Cape Coast, and none elsewhere. The Colonial Chaplain being able to address himself only to those who have learnt English, and who constitute but a small percentage of the population.

*Education.*

12. The Wesleyan and Basle Missions afford to the Natives the main sources of education; the schools maintained by the former have an average attendance of about 700, and by the latter of about 850.

The Colonial schools were at a low ebb—the girls' school being attended by only about thirty scholars. Towards the latter end of the year the boys' school, which had been in abeyance, was revived, and an immediate attendance of nearly eighty scholars was the satisfactory result.

It seems desirable that further assistance should be given by the Government towards establishing schools, not only at Cape Coast, but in the other principal towns of the Protectorate. The inability to procure competent teachers other than Dissenters appears to be the main difficulty to be surmounted.

*Imports and Exports.*

13. It is to be regretted that, from the mode in which the Returns of Imports and Exports from and to each foreign country were made out for the year 1867, no comparison between them and those of the year 1868 can be made. The total value, however, of the imports for the year 1868 was 140,226*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, as against 206,920*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* for the year 1867, and the total value of the exports was 148,909*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, as against 160,744*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* for the latter year.

The great falling off of nearly 33 per cent. in the imports, and nearly 8 per cent. in the exports shown by the above, is to be attributed solely to the war which broke out early in the year 1868 between the Fantees and the Elminas, consequent upon the Convention above referred to, by which the inhabitants of the country around Elmina and to the westward were, against their inclination, transferred from the protection of Great Britain to that of Holland. This war caused a great stagnation in trade for a period of nearly six months, no signs of returning activity being apparent until towards the latter end of the year. In the face of this the results may be considered as satisfactory.

On analyzing the returns the following appears worthy of notice:—

*Imports.*

Countries.	Total Value.		Decrease.	Increase.
	1867.	1868.		
United Kingdom - -	£ 167,412 5 5	£ 95,360 16 8	£ 72,051 8 9	£ .. ..
Foreign - - -	39,507 19 10	44,865 11 2	.. ..	5,357 11 4
		Less - -	5,357 11 4	
Total - -	206,920 5 3	140,226 7 10	66,693 17 5	.. ..

*Exports.*

Countries.	Total Value.						Decrease.	Increase.		
	1867.			1868.						
United Kingdom	-	-	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Foreign	-	-	133,232	6	11	121,397	5	2	11,835	1 9
			27,512	9	7	27,512	5	3	0 4 4	.. ..
Total	-	-	160,744	16	6	148,909	10	5	11,835	6 1 .. ..

From the above table it will be observed that the imports and exports show a great falling off as regards Great Britain, the trade being of a general nature, whilst the foreign trade (*i.e.* with the United States, that with other countries being almost nominal) consisting almost exclusively of rum and tobacco, show an increase in the value of the imports of 5,357*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* and in exports of 4*s.* 4*d.*

It is an undesirable feature of the Returns that they prove how dependent the revenue is on the importation of spirits, the enormous consumption of which, notwithstanding a much higher duty (formerly 2 per cent. and now 6*d.* per gallon) appears to be steadily increasing.

*Shipping.*

14. Although the exports and imports show a large reduction in value, the shipping shows an enormous increase, over 100 per cent., as appears from the following Schedule:—

1868.						1867.	
Vessels.				No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Inwards	British	-	-	290	106,592	120	38,325
	Foreign	-	-	156	46,283	91	25,371
Outwards	British	-	-	268	104,123	120	38,325
	Foreign	-	-	147	42,910	91	25,371

The explanation is not easily to be found, but it is probable that an increased trade had been anticipated, whilst the outbreak of hostilities rendered it hopeless to land cargoes for which a market had then to be sought elsewhere.

*Gaols and Prisoners.*

15. No proper Returns having been kept during the year 1867 a comparison cannot be made under these heads with the Returns for 1868. The number of prisoners and the character of their crimes, principally larceny, assaults and panyarring, have, however, varied but little. Two deaths occurred during the year 1868; one of a white man at Accra, and the other of a native at Cape Coast.

The accommodation in the gaols is sufficient, but improvements in their internal arrangements are under consideration.

*Health.*

16. The Report of the Colonial Surgeon is unfavourable as regards the water supply, the practice amongst the native population of burying their dead in their houses, and the sanitary condition of the town of Cape Coast. The other towns of the settlement might also have been included in the same category.

The attention of the Government should undoubtedly be turned towards remedying these defects now that the revenue affords ample means for the purpose.

The health of the population, both Native and European, cannot, however, be considered as having been otherwise than good during the past year; but little sickness of any sort has prevailed, with the exception of Dracunculus, or Guinea worm, to which Europeans are but rarely subject.

The Colonial Surgeon reports strongly in favour of granting to Civil Servants at least six months' leave in Europe out of every two years' service; whilst cordially endorsing that view it cannot be too strongly impressed on persons taking up their residence in a

tropical country, and especially the Gold Coast, that an undue indulgence in stimulants, and an undue omission of constant muscular and mental exercise, is the main, and well-nigh the sole (indirect) cause of the agues, fevers and dysenteries, which are so unjustly attributed entirely to atmospheric influences.

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*General Remarks.*

17. Two events especially mark the year 1868 in the annals of the Gold Coast. The first is the new scale of increased duties which came into operation on the 1st January, 1868, and the second war with the Elminas and the other Native tribes in the western districts who then accepted the Dutch flag.

Both of these events are the direct or indirect results of the Convention made between Her Majesty's Government and that of the Netherlands. The consequence of the first has been a large increase in the revenue, and that in spite of the diminished trade resulting through the latter.

18. The effect of the war was, in the early part of the year, very apparent in the diminished importations and the general stagnation of trade, but, active hostilities being suspended in consequence of the rains, an improvement was immediately manifested and was continued to such an extent as to more than make up the earlier deficiency.

19. The blockade of Elmina was continued up to the end of the year. The relations of the Fantees, and also of the British Government with the Ashantees, remained very unsatisfactory during this latter period. This, of course, materially affected the trade with the interior, which has been (and under more favourable circumstances to a greatly increased extent would be) carried on with and through the medium of the Ashantees and the Assins, a Fantee tribe bordering on the Ashantee country.

20. With the exception of the Elmina difficulty (which, in other words, means the hostility of the natives to the Dutch rule) nothing has occurred to weaken the influence of the British authority throughout the Protectorate; indeed, towards the latter end of the year a great advance in this respect was made. The ill-feeling which had arisen between the Government and the Fantees in consequence of the active hostilities carried on by the latter against the Dutch (with whom the British Government was on terms of alliance and intimate friendship) in spite of the remonstrances, threats, and, on some occasions, an exhibition of force on the part of the Government, was, towards the end of the year, entirely removed, and a degree of friendship, cordiality, and affection was evinced by them towards Her Majesty's Government, which may be taken as the normal state of feeling of those tribes for whom Great Britain has done so much.

21. On reviewing the past year, the state of the settlements may be, on the whole, pronounced if not as entirely satisfactory still as most hopeful.

The people are docile, peaceable, and affectionate, and require only to be treated with kindness, gentleness, firmness, and strict impartiality to make them willingly subservient to any orders or requirements that the Government may issue or demand of them. It is to be feared that the effects of the war will not be confined to the year 1868; agricultural labour having been in a great measure suspended during its progress, a scarcity of corn and other produce will probably be experienced at the next harvest.

22. The constant turmoils and troubles by which these settlements have become unpleasantly notorious, and which alone retard a rapid and continuous development in their material progress, should, I think, be ascribed rather to their geographical and political position with relation to Ashantee than to any inherent turbulent spirit amongst the people themselves.

23. The gradually increasing strength of the Fantee nation, and, in the opinion which continues to gain ground with the best informed, the decreasing power of the Ashantees through their incessant wars and barbarous practice of human sacrifice, seems to point to a time, not far distant, when that cause of disturbance may cease, and a fair opportunity be given for the development of those natural resources with which these settlements are so prolifically endowed.

His Excellency Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B.,  
Governor-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) W. H. SIMPSON,  
Acting Administrator.

LAGOS.

## LAGOS.

No. 9.

No. 9.

(No. 33.)  
MY LORD,Government House, Sierra Leone,  
August 14, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of the settlement of Lagos for 1868, accompanied by the Administrator's remarks thereon.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,  
Governor-in-Chief.

(No. 69.)  
SIR,Government House, Lagos,  
August 5, 1869.

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for 1868.

2. I trust that the police establishment, armed and unarmed, will not be considered disproportionate to a population of 115,000 souls for the maintenance of the public peace as well as for the protection of the settlement, now that the squadron is reduced and the troops to be withdrawn. The introduction of recognized titles to individual possession of land (which formerly had been owned solely by the King and chiefs) will greatly tend to elevate the condition of the people, and facilitate the collection of taxes, the election of chiefs and constabulary in country districts, gives them a feeling of sharing in the administration of the Government of the country as well as in the direct carrying out of the keeping of the peace. The erection of court houses in the several country districts, the building of bridges, and the formation of roads, will, at the same time, reconcile them to the imposition of taxes. To use a country expression, "they eat their share of what they pay, and they find that it is sweet." To refer again to another Native proverb, the African must see a thing and feel it before he believes; acting upon this, the Government is carrying out the policy above indicated previous to the collection by taxation of funds to meet the cost both of erection and maintenance of public works; but for this premature investment we shall be amply compensated by the facility with which we shall be enabled peaceably to collect the necessary taxes, and to which hitherto the population has been unaccustomed. Local administration is being introduced wherever chiefs and persons can be found capable of, and willing to assist the Government, and without infringing the integrity of British law, we are adapting it, by judicious administration, to the wants and feelings of the people. The reduction of the squadron and the withdrawal of the troops makes it the more essential that British rule and British law should be made acceptable to the people and be accepted by them, and I am happy to be enabled to report that, up to the present time, the policy of the Government for the attainment of this object has been most satisfactory.

3. From the adjacent territories a continually increasing influx of both visitors and settlers is going on, as shown by the following tabular form:—

	Six months during		Increase coming in.	Decrease going out.
	1867.	1868.		
Ferry from Lagos to mainland - - -	112,668	105,765	.. ..	6,903
„ mainland to Lagos - - -	116,992	136,571	19,579	.. ..

4. I regret that from the following tabular statement it is apparent that the increase of crime is keeping pace with the increase of the population:—

YEAR.	POLICE COURT.			CHIEF MAGISTRATE'S COURT.			Total Convictions.
	Felonies.	Misde-meanours.	Total.	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Total.	
1867 - - -	276	647	923	9	53	62	985
1868 - - -	376	949	1325	17	11	28	1353

5. *Customs.*—The following statements will show an increase in value of both imports and exports over those of 1867; the apparent decrease of revenue, viz., 289*l.* 17*s.* 4½*d.*, is to be accounted for by the duties on goods bonded not having been paid 31st December, 1868. The value of exports over imports being about 35 per cent., to which should be added large trade transactions in cash and bills.

*Customs Revenue.*

Year.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
1867 - - - - -	25,640	0	5
1868 - - - - -	25,350	3	0½
Decrease - - - - -	£289	17	4½

*Palm Kernels.*

Year.	Quantity exported.		
	tons.		
1867 - - - - -	2,664	¾	
1868 - - - - -	15,498	¼	

*Palm Oil.*

Year.	Quantity exported.		
	gallons.		
1867 - - - - -	1,644,634		
1868 - - - - -	1,460,446		

*Cotton.*

Year.	Quantity exported.		
	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
1867 - - - - -	7,112	1	18
1868 - - - - -	9,189	0	26

*Beni-seed.*

Year.	Quantity exported.		
	tons	cwt.	qrs. lbs.
1867 - - - - -	298	10	0 0
1868 - - - - -	385	4	3 8

*Ground Nuts.*

Year.	Quantity exported.		
	tons.		
1867 - - - - -	-	-	173
1868 - - - - -	-	-	391

*Imports and Exports.*

Year.	Imports.			Exports.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1867 - - -	321,977	19	10	513,157	18	3
1868 - - -	340,815	6	10	517,253	17	11½

6. *Land Sales* show an increase of 266*l.* over that of 1867.

	£	s.	d.
Revenue, 1867 - - - - -	115	10	0
Ditto 1868 - - - - -	381	10	0
Increase - - - - -	£266	0	0

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7. *Land Revenue* shows an increase of 261*l.* 15*s.*

					£	s.	d.
Revenue, 1867 -	-	-	-	-	119	5	0
Ditto 1868	-	-	-	-	381	0	0
Increase	-	-	-	-	£261	15	0

8. *Rents, exclusive of Lands*, show an increase of 47*l.* 12*s.*, owing to more gunpowder being imported.

					£	s.	d.
Revenue, 1867 -	-	-	-	-	111	7	0
Ditto 1868	-	-	-	-	158	19	0
Increase	-	-	-	-	£47	12	0

9. *Postage* shows an increase of 274*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, owing to more money orders having been issued over that of 1867, as shown by tabular form.*Post Office.*

					1867.	1868.
Number of letters -	-	-	-	-	2385	24525
Number of newspapers, &c.	-	-	-	-	1894	1877
Income	-	-	-	-	£ 158 6 10	£ 432 7 6
Expenditure	-	-	-	-	95 17 4	183 19 2

*Return of the Money Order Office.*

		Year.	Number of Offices.	Number of Orders issued.	Amount.	Number of Orders paid.	Amount.
					£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1867	-	-	1	618	4,695 7 8	31	142 6 4
1868	-	-	1	2104	17,859 10 8	68	481 9 11

10. *Licences*.—Under this head appears an increase of 62*l.* over that of 1867, caused by more licences having been issued.

					£	s.	d.
Revenue, 1867 -	-	-	-	-	976	0	0
Ditto 1868	-	-	-	-	1038	0	0
Increase	-	-	-	-	£62	0	0

11. *Fees of Office*.—Decrease of 22*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, owing to fewer deeds, powers of attorney, &c., having been registered.

					£	s.	d.
Revenue, 1867 -	-	-	-	-	133	17	11
Ditto 1868	-	-	-	-	111	14	6
Decrease	-	-	-	-	£22	3	5

12. *Fines, Forfeitures and Fees of Court* show an increase of 398*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, caused by the increased population, as shown in paragraph 2.

					£	s.	d.
Revenue, 1867 -	-	-	-	-	990	3	9
Ditto 1868	-	-	-	-	1388	11	5
Increase	-	-	-	-	£398	7	8

13. *Parliamentary Grant* shows an increase of 1,875*l.* over that of 1867 drawn to meet payments in aid of local revenue.

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				£	s.	d.
Revenue, 1867 -	-	-	-	1,000	0	0
Ditto 1868	-	-	-	2,875	0	0
Increase	-	-	-	£1,875	0	0

14. *Sale of Government Property*.—There is an increase of 7*l.* 5*s.* under this head, caused by more printing work having been done for the public.

				£	s.	d.
Revenue, 1867 -	-	-	-	130	0	8½
Ditto 1868	-	-	-	137	5	9
Increase	-	-	-	£7	5	0

15. *Reimbursement in aid of Expenses incurred by Government*.—An increase of 34*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* over that of 1867 caused by more merchant seamen being admitted in hospital.

				£	s.	d.
Revenue, 1867 -	-	-	-	48	10	4
Ditto 1868	-	-	-	82	15	5
Increase	-	-	-	£34	5	1

16. *Government Vessels* show a decrease of 104*l.* 11*s.* 7½*d.*, owing to the steamer 'Eyo' being under repair and employed on service of Gold Coast Government on River Volta.

				£	s.	d.
Revenue, 1867 -	-	-	-	487	5	7
Ditto 1868	-	-	-	382	13	11½
Decrease	-	-	-	£104	11	7½

17. The whole increase of revenue for the year 1868, over and above that of 1867, amounts to 3,921*l.* 2*s.*, viz.:—

				£	s.	d.
Total Revenue, 1867	-	-	-	29,974	13	11½
Ditto 1868	-	-	-	33,895	15	11½
Increase	-	-	-	£3,921	2	0

18. The decrease of expenditure, under the head of *Roads, Streets, and Bridges*, for 1868 is 95*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, caused by fewer compensations paid for houses taken for improvement of streets.

19. Under the head of *Works and Buildings* is shown a decrease of 1,367*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*, occasioned by fewer public works having been undertaken for the year 1868.

20. *Hospitals, exclusive of Establishments*.—Under this head is shown an increase of 116*l.* 3*s.* 10½*d.*, caused by more patients admitted into hospital who have not the means of paying; the sum of 65*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was realized from seamen admitted during the year.

21. *Rent*.—A decrease of 288*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.* is owing to the payment for several buildings which have been bought and discontinuance of others, &c.

				£	s.	d.
1. Court Hall and Customs Office, Badagry	-	-	-	12	10	0
2. Barracks and prison, Badagry	-	-	-	18	15	0
3. Powder magazine, 1864, since discontinued	-	-	-	135	1	4
4. Harbour-master's department	-	-	-	16	13	4
5. Payment of only one year's rent for the various public departments, viz., secretary's, printing and post offices, and chief magistrate's court				120	0	0
				£302		

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22. *Miscellaneous Services*.—Under this head is an increase of expenditure over that of 1867 of 677*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, being part of refund of seizure of gin, viz., 1,023*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* from the French barque 'Conception,' which amount was ordered to be refunded by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to Monsieur V. Regis Ainé, the consignee.

23. *Transport Services* is an increase of 29*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.* over that of 1867, occasioned by more travelling allowance to officers.

24. *Establishments* show an increase of 3,877*l.* 19*s.* 0½*d.* under this head, but such is really not the case; as the salaries and allowances due for the quarter ending 31st December, 1867, not having been paid up to date, besides the salary of the Administrator now paid from the funds of the Colony.

25. *Pensions, Retired Allowances and Gratuities*.—The increase under this head of 338*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is occasioned by the payment of the pensions due for the quarter ended 31st December, 1867, not being paid up to date.

26. *Administration of Justice, exclusive of Establishments*.—The decrease under this head of 27*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* is owing to fewer inquests being held than in 1867.

27. *Ecclesiastical, exclusive of Establishments*.—The amount of 25*l.* was balance of 100*l.* voted by the Administrator in Council towards the erection of a new church by the Church Missionary Society.

28. *Charitable Allowances*.—The sum of 50*l.* was voted by the Administrator in Council towards the establishment of the Lagos Town Library Club.

29. *Education, exclusive of Establishments*.—The sum of 300*l.* was granted towards the Hussey Fund, and also for the education of orphan children of slaves from the surrounding countries by the Administrator in Council, but only the sum of 42*l.* 14*s.* was spent on orphan children of slaves. The Hussey Fund has not as yet begun its operations in Lagos.

30. *Police and Gaols, exclusive of Establishments*.—An increase of 206*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* occasioned by—

	£	s.	d.
1. Excess of clothing and accoutrements to civil police over that of 1867	105	6	2
2. Increased price of and issue of provisions to more prisoners admitted in gaol	101	7	0
	£206	13	2

31. *Conveyance of Mails*.—A decrease of 15*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* is owing to the discontinuance of postal communication with Abbeokuta.

32. *Interest*.—An increase of 157*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* is occasioned by the payment of full interest on loan of 3,000*l.*, and the sum due on the loan of 500*l.*

33. *Drawbacks and Refund of Duties* show a decrease of 228*l.* 7*s.* 10½*d.*, caused by the repeal of Ordinances for allowing drawbacks on goods exported to Porto Novo.

34. *Aborigines*.—The decrease of 364*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* is owing to fewer presents made to the chiefs of the surrounding countries.

35. *Repayment of Loans*.—The remaining half of the loan of 500*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.* contracted in 1865, viz., 250*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.* is now paid.

36. I have now only to bring to Your Excellency's notice the increase of revenue and expenditure as shown by the following tabular form:—

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REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
Heads of Receipts.	1867.	1868.	Heads of Disbursements.	1867.	1868.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs - - - - -	25,640 0 5	25,350 3 0½	Establishments - - -	13,113 7 4½	16,991 6 5
Sale of Government Property - -	130 0 8½	137 5 9	Pensions, Retired Allowances, and Gratuities - - -	1,410 16 8	1,749 3 4
Land Sales - - - - -	115 10 0	381 10 0	Revenue Services (ex. of Establishments) - - -	.. ..	.. ..
Land Revenue - - - - -	119 5 0	381 0 0	Administration of Justice (ex. of Establishments) - -	72 7 4	45 3 6
Rents, ex. of Lands - - -	111 7 0	158 19 0	Ecclesiastical (ex. of Establishments) - - -	75 0 0	25 0 0
Postage - - - - -	158 6 10	432 7 6	Charitable Allowances - - -	.. ..	50 0 0
Licences - - - - -	976 0 0	1,038 0 0	Education (ex. of Establishments) - - -	56 18 0	42 14 0
Fees of Office - - - - -	133 17 11	111 14 6	Hospitals (ex. of Establishments) - - -	114 19 9	231 3 7½
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court - - - - -	990 3 9	1,388 11 5	Police and Gaols (ex. of Establishments) - - -	862 12 4	1,057 4 0
Parliamentary Grant - - -	1,000 0 0	2,875 0 0	Rent - - - - -	665 12 0	377 0 1½
Miscellaneous Receipts - - -	58 19 7	266 1 11	Transport Services - - -	590 6 10½	620 6 0
Surcharges recovered - - -	5 6 10	53 2 5	Works and Buildings - - -	5,985 18 10½	4,618 0 9
Reimbursement in aid of Expenses incurred by Government - - - - -	48 10 4	82 15 5	Roads, Streets, and Bridges - -	2,340 6 10	2,244 13 0
Government Vessels - - -	487 5 7	382 13 11½	Conveyance of Mails - - -	71 12 8	55 18 0
Special Receipts - - - - -	.. ..	856 11 0½	Miscellaneous Services - - -	2,711 16 2½	3,401 4 2½
Balance from 1867 - - - -	.. ..	0 7 10	Interest - - - - -	242 11 4	399 11 10
			Remittances to Crown Agents -	.. ..	.. ..
			Repayment of Loans - - -	250 0 7½	765 10 4
			Aborigines - - - - -	1,366 17 11	1,002 7 9
			Drawbacks and Refund of Duties - - - - -	263 15 6	35 7 7½
			Balance carried to next year -	.. ..	184 9 3½
	£ 29,974 13 11½	33,896 3 9½		£ 30,195 0 3½	33,896 3 9½

37. I trust the results of the years 1867 and 1868 may be considered as proof satisfactory of the progress and well-being of the settlement of Lagos.

I have, &c.,  
His Excellency Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B., (Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,  
Governor-in-Chief. Administrator.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CAPE OF  
GOOD HOPE.  
No. 10.

No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir P. E. WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., to  
The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 93.)  
MY LORD,  
Government House, Cape Town, November 29, 1869.  
I HAVE the honour to transmit for your Lordship's consideration the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1868, and I do so I confess with considerable regret for the unfavourable view which it presents of the financial condition of the Colony—a condition which I cannot say has been materially improved up to the present time, notwithstanding the constant efforts of the Government to reduce the expenditure in all its branches.  
We have hitherto been quite unable to bring the revenue up to the amount absolutely necessary for meeting the requirements of the Government; on the contrary, it falls off. In 1867 it amounted, exclusive of sums borrowed, to 617,825*l.*; in 1868, on the same calculation, only to 577,322*l.* The expenditure of 1868 was only 668,382*l.*, against 695,696*l.* in 1867, giving a saving of 27,000*l.* But as the amount due to Her Majesty's Government for the troops, 10,000*l.*, was not paid before the beginning of this year, while in 1867 the payment was made for two years, the real comparative reduction was only 7,000*l.*  
Your Lordship is aware that during this year this state of affairs has involved the Government in considerable difficulties with the Parliament, which have terminated in the dissolution of the House of Assembly. In the first instance I proposed new taxes; they were refused, with a declaration that the equilibrium must be restored by retrenchment, which I was requested to plan and submit. The plan was rejected. The House of Assembly then proposed other changes, which, if they had been admissible, might

CAPE OF  
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have saved some 10,000*l.*, and recognized the fact that taxation was needed by proposing a very objectionable addition to the Import Duties, which was universally condemned, and rejected by the Legislative Council. I had, therefore, no alternative but to refer the question to the judgment of the constituencies by a dissolution; and as the annual votes for the service of the Government expire at the end of the year, the Parliament must reassemble in January, with what result it is hard to say. The constitution and institutions of the country are in excess of what it wants, and of what it is willing to pay for. But they exist, and there is reluctance to part with them. They have been kept up by constant borrowing, and it is the pressure of the interest on those loans which produces so much ill-feeling, and weighs down the energies of the country.

A great decline in the price of wool in the markets of the world has also seriously affected the farmers and traders of the Cape. One good result may, however, arise from it. Many are turning their attention to the breeding of Angora goats, for which large districts are well suited. While latterly, determined efforts have been made for the introduction of cotton, of which the highest descriptions have been found to thrive well in the Maritime Eastern Districts.

The legislative measures of the year do not call for any special notice.

I am glad to be able to say with confidence that our relations with the native tribes, that is to say, the important Kaffir races within the Colony and living between it and Natal, are very satisfactory. We have now been at peace with all for several years, and my belief is, that each year affords increasing guarantees for continued tranquillity, so long as our dealings with them are fairly and firmly regulated.

In one quarter, and with a race of whom little has been hitherto heard, the Korannas, on our northern border, we have lately had some trouble, arising out of the unusual activity of their marauding and plundering parties. It became necessary to detach against them a large body of the frontier police, under Sir Walter Currie. Their expulsion from a nest of islands in the Orange River was a work of much hardship and danger; and there is reason to fear that Sir W. Currie, to whom this Colony is deeply indebted, will never sufficiently recover from the effects of exposure to be able to resume the active duties of his office.

The leaders of these gangs have since been captured, and will be brought to trial for various crimes, and I trust that all serious troubles in that quarter are at an end.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) P. E. WODEHOUSE.

NATAL.

## NATAL.

No. 11.

No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor KEATE to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 130.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Natal, December 21, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book of Natal for 1868, and to report as follows upon its condition and prospects.

2. In my last Report I endeavoured to trace the rise and fall of the fortunes of the Colony during a series of years, and showed that, at the close of 1867, in consequence of a succession of annual deficits, its finances were burdened with a floating debt of 93,440*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* No immediate access to any fresh resources worthy of the name having been opened to the Government by the Legislature of 1867 or 1868, and the receipts from existing sources having continued to decline, this debt, at the close of 1868, had arisen to 116,572*l.*

3. So long as it was possible to have recourse from year to year to shifts and expedients to meet current expenditure, it was found convenient to maintain the theory that the depressed condition of the Colony was due to temporary causes, the operation of which would rapidly pass away. It was only when the funds relied upon were exhausted by this process that the permanent nature of these causes was to some extent acknowledged.

4. Fictitious prosperity, while it lasted, fostered the idea that the Colony had reached a point when it could afford to borrow large sums to push on works and forward objects

of a nature to be remunerative in the future. Hence its comparatively large debenture debt, which at the close of 1868 stood at 263,000*l.*, involving an annual charge upon the Revenue of 22,670*l.*

5. The Colony, having sunk back into its normal groove of progress after this period of feverish excitement, found its ordinary income inadequate, even with the strictest economy, to meet its ordinary current expenditure. It could not therefore, of course, without addition to this income, provide at the same time for the charges upon its debenture debt. This is enough to show that that debt was prematurely incurred. These charges are peculiarly burdensome now, because the period when the expenditure of the funds raised was to become remunerative has been postponed by their temporary appropriation, under the pressure of necessity, to unremunerative purposes.

6. The feasibility of diminishing current outlay, so as to leave something in hand towards keeping down these charges occupied the attention of the Government, the Legislature, and the public, during a large portion of 1868. A scheme was devised for effecting this object; but as it dealt also with the equally pressing question of providing additional sources of income, it met with very qualified approval, and the financial legislation of the year did not do all that was necessary towards bringing about a re-adjustment of the public burdens, and an equalization of expenditure and revenue. What it did achieve in these respects will come under review in connection with the Blue Book for the present year.

7. This legislation consisted in the passing of a law to amend the Law as to the Distillation of Spirituous Liquors; a Stamp Law, limited in duration to two years; a law for enabling the Government to impose Fees on the Registration of Native Marriages and other Native Customs; a law for imposing Lighthouse Dues; and one for temporarily increasing the rate of Postage on Inland Letters. These, taken together, were estimated to yield an addition of about 12,850*l.* to the Revenue in the present year. The two latter laws only came into operation just before the expiration of 1868. They added not more than 70*l.* to the income of that year.

8. The total actual expenditure of 1868, irrespectively of that incurred upon certain Public Works, charged nominally to a Public Works Loan, but really to another special fund borrowed for the purpose, stood at 117,000*l.* This was less than that of the previous year by 1,073*l.* The charges for the Public Works mentioned amounted to 15,200*l.*

9. Of these works two were of an important nature. The inadequacy of the building in which justice in its highest branches was administered in the city of Pietermaritzburg rendered it indispensable to proceed with the construction of a new Court House, of which the foundations had in part been previously laid. Though this edifice is still unfinished, temporary accommodation in it for the sittings of the Supreme Court has been provided from the commencement of the present year. The house set apart for the residence of the Governor of the Colony had fallen into great disrepair, and it provided, moreover, no accommodation for a Governor with a family. It has now been thoroughly repaired, enlarged, and partly furnished by the timely liberality of the Legislature at a cost of about 3,500*l.* I append a list of the furniture it now contains, together with a photograph, showing the elevation and tracings of plans of the building itself.

10. The Works for the improvement of the Harbour of Port Natal were continued during 1868 on the modified plan adopted by the Civil Engineer of the Colony. The Breakwater was carried out 721 feet. This, with the 279 feet previously executed, makes the total extension 1000 feet beyond the point at which it was abandoned by the contractors in 1864, or 2,330 feet in all from the shore. A temporary head and protection to the work has been formed by piling and planking, which will not interfere with its further extension hereafter, and within this the consolidation of the structure is going on. 28,371 tons of stone were quarried, conveyed, and tipped in in the course of the year.

11. The effect of this work has been very marked in increasing the depth of water on the Bar, and in maintaining a greater uniformity of depth than was previously the case. The present depth averages from 14 to 15 feet at high water springs, the rise of tide being about 6 feet. The expenditure during the past year was 7,245*l.* It is calculated that an extension of this Breakwater of 600 feet, which would carry it beyond the Bar itself, would increase the depth to an average of from 17 to 18 feet. But all further progress, other than the consolidation of what has been already done, awaits the supply of larger available funds, and the report of Mr. Coode, a competent authority on such matters in England, to whom all questions respecting the best mode of proceeding have been referred.

NATAL.

12. The last days of the month of August were marked by the occurrence of a very violent flood, which inflicted great damage both on private and public property. Constant driving rain for nearly three days, accompanied by shifting winds and thunderstorms, ended in the total or partial destruction of several public structures. The greatest loss sustained was that of the iron bridge, called the "Queen's Bridge," over the Umgeni River, near its mouth, which was entirely swept away. This structure, completed only in 1864, cost the Colony no less a sum than 19,000*l*. Other bridges were either destroyed, or more or less injured, and the roads in places rendered impassable. It became necessary to take immediate measures for re-establishing communication and traffic. In the existing state of the finances this could only be done by the negotiation of a loan. A sum of 5000*l*. was therefore raised under a special enactment and made applicable to this purpose. The charges for interest upon this loan, and its repayment in three years' time, were secured upon tolls established on the portions of the roads and on the bridges where repairs were most urgent.

13. Under this arrangement some progress was made in remedying the damages done before the termination of the year, and since the commencement of the present year the works have been actively proceeded with, as weather and circumstances have permitted. The communications were temporarily re-established very soon after the subsidence of the flood, and less inconvenience was caused to the community than might have been anticipated from the magnitude of the disaster. A new temporary bridge over the Umgeni, in place of the Queen's Bridge, some 714 feet in length and 19½ feet in breadth, was opened for traffic on the 21st January last. This was an important achievement, as all communication with Victoria county is kept up by the line of road passing across the river at this point, and it is from that county that the largest quantity of exportable produce is brought to the port for shipment.

14. Though the attention of the Legislature in its Session of 1868 was mainly occupied with financial matters, some useful measures of a general nature were passed. Among these I attach particular interest to the law "to afford facilities for depositing small "savings at interest, with the security of the Government for due repayment;" in other words, to establish a Savings' Bank. Such an institution was much wanted in the Colony, but it will take time to make it thoroughly known and appreciated. Up to the end of July last sums amounting in the aggregate to 411*l*. 10*s*. had already been deposited in the Treasury under the provisions of this law.

15. Some progress has been made towards the introduction of an improved system of penal discipline into the gaols of the Colony. Alterations in the structure and arrangements of the gaols, as a necessary preliminary to this step, are in course of execution, but their completion is much retarded by want of funds.

16. To deal effectively with the problem in what way general education can best be spread in a Colony, situated as Natal now is, more leisure and more thought are required than either Government or Legislature can give at a time when the energies of both are absorbed in financial considerations. Though the question has been mooted both by the Government and by an individual member of the Legislature, its solution remains in abeyance. The yearly report of the Acting-Superintendent of Education, a copy of which is enclosed, exhibits the progressive working of the system in operation, but is silent as to any change or improvement in it.

17. Having looked closely into the results of the expenditure out of the Native Reserve for the industrial training of Natives, I have been unable to come to any other conclusion than that it has not been such as to justify its continuance. The Report of the Acting-Superintendent of Schools upon the native schools of all kinds receiving grants is long, and carefully drawn up, and enters into greater details than I can deal with in a general review, but I have thought it right to forward a copy of it herewith. The Tables which are appended to it exhibit at a glance the proportions established between outlay and return. In going through the report many instances of inadequate results, and some of total failure, will be observed. In some the grant has been applied to purposes differing from that for which it was intended. At Spring Vale, for instance, a printing press has been established, which is no doubt interesting and useful as producing school books for native schools throughout the Colony. But this was not the object of the grant, and it seems scarcely justifiable that 200*l*. per annum should be paid by Government to support an industrial institution which only employs two native apprentice boys. The training establishments and common schools are, upon the whole, doing better work. The Amanzimtoté Central Training School, and the Ladismith Native Village School, described in the Report, deserve special mention. Mr. Illing has achieved a wonderful reform among the natives of Ladismith, and his services are acknowledged by every one. A curious difficulty, caused by having been

obliged to employ Missionary agency, is mentioned as arising at the Hermansberg Station, where the Missionaries, knowing that the Natives think the schooling to be a part of the religion they profess, do not insist on the children on their estate attending school. I concur with the Acting-Superintendent in thinking that the adult evening schools established in the towns are capable of doing much good in the indirect way on which he expatiates. Upon the whole I have thought it my duty to give notice to the institutions embraced in Table No. 1 attached to the Report of the Acting-Superintendent of Education, that the grants they at present receive will cease at the termination of this year. The project I have in view is the establishment of a central Government Industrial Training School in Pietermaritzburg, but for meeting the first cost of this, which would be heavy, the native Reserve Fund must be husbanded, and its yearly unexpended portion rescued from absorption in the ordinary ways and means of the Colony.

18. The general condition of the Native population in 1868, as represented in the annual reports of the Resident Magistrates is, on the whole, highly satisfactory. Only one very serious crime was perpetrated, and the infliction, by the authority of the Supreme Chief, of a fine upon the manufacturers of a native drink called "Shinnyana" has apparently begun to diminish the evils and disorders attendant upon its use, though these are still too prevalent. These people are described as contented and peaceable, well conducted, obedient, and loyally affected towards the Government. The hut tax was paid throughout the country with punctuality and willingness. In some districts it is reported that the labour market was well supplied, in others that native labour has been unprecedentedly scarce. It is not difficult to find local causes for this discrepancy. Here and there the locations appear to be getting overcrowded. This leads to the occupation of private lands, and the payment of rent to proprietors, the amount being generally earned by the exercise of manual labour. It is stated that the cultivation of the soil in the locations is increasing, and that in some, European methods are fast superseding the Native methods.

19. To judge of the state and prospects of the population of European descent is a more difficult matter. Disasters supervening upon inflated prosperity leaves scars upon the surface of society which it takes many years to obliterate. But the returns of imports and exports for 1868 may be used with some confidence to measure the pace at which the Colony is really marching onwards, for in that year no unusual circumstance occurred of a nature materially to hasten or to retard its progress. These show an augmentation in the value of imports into the Colony as compared with the previous year of 47,852*l.*, and in that of the exports of no less than 46,278*l.* For the present it would seem that the true policy of the Government and of the Legislature should be to shun all ambitious projects, and to confine themselves to the humble task of husbanding and developing, without unduly forcing, the ascertained, rather than the imagined, resources of the Colony.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) ROBERT W. KEATE,

To Earl Granville, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

Lieut.-Governor.

P.S. I enclose with the Blue Book the tabulated returns of Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums filled in as desired in your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 12th of July last. These returns have only just reached me, and I am unable therefore to do more than simply transmit them. But this is of less importance, as in my Report on the Blue Book for 1867, I gave detailed information on the subject of the Hospitals and the temporary Lunatic Asylum existing in the Colony.

R. W. K.

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Enclosure in Lieut.-Governor KEATE's Despatch, No. 130, of 21 December, 1869.

SIR,

Office of Superintendent of Education, April 30, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to send you the following Report of the Native Schools receiving grants from the Native Reserve up to the end of 1868.

2. From the Report of His Lordship the Bishop of Natal to you, I learn that His Lordship has applied the grant put in his charge from the Reserve Fund to the following educational purposes:—a printing and bookbinding establishment, and a common native day school at Bishopstowe, and an evening adult school in Pietermaritzburg.

3. Among the works which have been issued from the press during 1868 are portions

NATAL.  
Bishopstowe  
Press.

of the 'Pilgrim's Progress' in Zulu, Part I. of the First Lessons in Science (English), intended for elementary schools, Zulu and English; three narratives of the Bishop's Journey into Zululand (reprinted in Zulu and English) with notes; and a Dictionary, intended chiefly for the students of Zulu; portions of the New Testament in Zulu, &c.

4. Four natives have been employed during the year; one can compose excellently from English and Zulu; another from Zulu well, from English fairly; a third from Zulu only, and not very well; all are good hands at press work; two of them have had practice, and one is an expert at stitching and binding.

Bishopstowe  
Common  
School.

5. The common school was opened in November 1866, under the charge of Miss F. Colenso, assisted at the time by Mr. Delamar. The school began with thirty-nine scholars; when it was (temporarily) closed in August, 1868, it had sixty names on the register (a few of the scholars were European); fourteen had learned to write, or had made great improvement in writing, five read easily in the test book (the 2nd Book of Lessons), six could do easy sums, one had mastered the parts of speech in grammar; singing is carefully taught; at this school and in the native schools at Verulam and Umtwalumi, calisthenics have been introduced, and the natural impatience of children at having to be still turned into a means of training them, as is the case with infant-school drill.

#### *Industrial Schools.*

Industrial  
Schools.  
Indaleni.

6. There is a grant for industrial purposes to the Indaleni Mission; here four boys are under indentures, which will expire in 1871. The present head of this station, the Rev. W. H. Milward, succeeded the Rev. J. Langley in January, 1866. The English instructor, Mr. Marwick, is still there. The station has been in debt for some years as regards the industrial part of it, but in consequence of Mr. Milward's management the last instalment was paid off at the end of 1868, and Mr. Milward, under the better condition of his station, looks forward with confidence to finding regular and profitable employment for Mr. Marwick and his apprentices. The buildings (finished in September, 1867) look much like those of an English farmyard; they comprise an open shed, a closed workroom with a forge in it, and a carpenter's bench and tools, a kitchen, a room for the boys to sleep in, and another for their meals. At one gable is a good waggon and carriage shed, a part which long remained unfinished. In 1867 I found two apprentices, and not much doing; they had just finished thatching the waggon shed. Mr. Marwick has 120*l.* a-year. The work done during 1868 includes plastering, white-washing, quarrying and cutting stone, building (with stone), carting, ploughing, mowing, and field-work generally, sawing, planing, and thatching.

Indaleni  
Common  
School.

7. The common school at Indaleni is under Mr. Lewis, who has 50*l.* a-year, besides some aid from the Natives. There are fifty-two scholars, with an average attendance of thirty-eight. The teaching here is entirely in English; thirty-eight are returned as capable of reading in the 2nd Book, and sixteen beyond it; fifty-two can write English, while none can speak it; fifteen know something of geography, and six girls learn sewing.

Industrial  
Schools,  
Verulam.

8. The Verulam Mission Station has a grant for industrial purposes. The station is at present in charge of the Rev. J. Jackson, who succeeded the Rev. W. Barton, at present stationed at Edendale, early in 1868. As late as March, 1867, I found in the industrial part of this station six lads living in one wing of the building, and six girls in the other wing. This plan has been given up, and at present the girls come to work in the day time and live elsewhere. Mr. B. Cheney is the instructor. There was a carpenter's shed, and in 1867 they had some work on hand in it; this seems, however, to have been given up, and at present the only art taught is that of shoemaking and mending for the boys, and making and mending clothes for the girls. Mr. Cheney, who instructs the boys, has 100*l.* a-year, and Miss Hall, who teaches the girls, has 20*l.* a-year. There are four boys and fourteen girls. Three lads are under indentures, which will terminate in 1871 and 1873. One boy "will soon be able to make boots himself." The girls are "learning to sew." The shoemaking seems on the increase; against 108 pairs in the first half of 1868 there are 231 pairs in the last half, and they have made 125*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* during the year.

Verulam  
Common  
School.

9. The common school has suffered from the illness of its late mistress, and the delay in finding a proper successor. Miss Lamb's health gave way, and she left at the end of 1867, and since that time Miss Smart has been in charge; her salary is 36*l.* a-year. At this school also, as at Indaleni, the system of teaching is to begin with English, and to teach no Zulu. The natives bear some part of the expenses; in 1868 they paid 14*l.* 10*s.* for schooling. The school is held in the chapel, and this and all the buildings connected with the station are in good repair and well kept. The school furniture (as usual with

the Wesleyans) is good. There are twenty-one scholars, with an average attendance of nineteen. No native teacher is employed; all learn English, and thirteen of them are set down as capable of reading harder books than the 2nd Book of Lessons; fifteen can talk English, and all are exercised in writing it; thirteen have some knowledge of geography, and ten girls learn sewing.

NATAL.  
—

10. Edendale Mission Station is at present under the charge of the Rev. W. Barton, who came here from Verulam in March, 1869. The station is in a village about seven miles from Pietermaritzburg; the village is occupied by a mixed race; it is laid out in streets, has some substantial brick houses, a large new chapel, beside the buildings belonging to the station itself. The village has suffered severely for its civilization, and Mr. Barton considers the days of its prosperity (if not of its existence) are numbered; the village was portioned out into a number of small freeholds (of twenty acres or thereabouts), and these have been mortgaged by their owners till very little of the land really belongs to those who linger on it; what with the present low price of land, and the expenses of Surveyor's and transfer fees, it is not at present worth while for the mortgagees to foreclose, so that the late owners still squat on the land which they cannot redeem, burdened as it is with arrears of interest at a high rate. Any remarkable improvement in the present value of land around Pietermaritzburg would soon lead to a sale of this property, and the probable disappearance of the present tenants. As it is, some of them, "imitating (unconsciously) the noble Romans," are retiring to their Mons Sacer, a farm lying north of Ladismith, for which they have paid 1400*l*, where they hope to live on land of their own, free from the money-lenders.

Industrial  
School,  
Edendale.

11. The teacher at the Industrial School is Mr. Wilkinson, a wheelwright, who has been here for several years; he receives 130*l*. Five Natives have been at work during the year, and one was under indentures, which expire with the new year.

12. The work consists of repairing waggons; they also make bedsteads, chests, drawers, window-sashes, doors, and coffins; they repair ploughs. They have had to erect a new workshop, the old one having been blown down in 1868. They use a saw-pit, but the frame of a lathe was in a state of decay; they buy their hubbs ready made in Pietermaritzburg; they have no forge. Mr. Barton finds it difficult to secure apprentices; the Natives (he says) are unwilling to bind their children for long periods.

13. Mr. Barton thinks that the only way to make Industrial Schools really of service would be by establishing a central school (as at Amanzimtote) under a general system and discipline.

14. There are two common schools, one in charge of Miss Henry, who receives 75*l*. a-year; she has lately arrived from England, and took charge in 1868. The teaching is mainly of the infant-school kind. The school is held in a good large room, built of stone, cool, and shaded by trees, and in fair repair; the furniture, such as desks, board, table, and forms, is substantial, and in good repair (as is the case in Wesleyan schools). The teaching is directly in English.

Edendale  
Common  
Schools.

15. The other common school is composed of lads from eleven to sixteen or so; it is held in a hovel of wattle and daub. The master is a Native who had two year's training at Amanzimtote, in the central school. In September 1868 I found twenty-four lads present; of these, seventeen read well in the 2nd Book; in arithmetic the percentage of correct answers to the sums was very high; their writing, for correctness, form, and cleanliness, admirable. Here the teaching is in English, with the advantage that the master, himself a Native, knows the difficulties of his scholars, and thinking in a common language with them can help them to translate their thoughts into a language foreign alike to master and scholar. The discipline seems sharp (too sharp Mr. Barton thought), but I saw no sign of the scholars being cowed; on the contrary, they were brisk, orderly, and attentive.

16. The two schools together number 127 scholars, with an average attendance of seventy-six. The Native master gets 27*l*. a-year. The Natives contributed towards these schools in 1868 the sum of 39*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*. Forty-three are set down as capable of reading in the 2nd Book, and thirty-nine in more advanced books; forty-three can talk and write English; fourteen can do sums in the four rules, no one knows anything of geography, and thirty girls learn sewing.

17. The Industrial Grant to the Spring Vale Mission Station supports a Printing Press in charge of Mr. Blair, with a salary of 116*l*. a-year. There are two apprentices under five years indentures. From this press the 'Folk Lore' has been issued; it is arranged in parallel columns of English and Zulu. These books have been adopted by the American and Hermansberg Missions for purposes of education. 'The Traditions of the Creation as existing among the Amazulu' has also appeared from this press. I saw in 1867 a proof consisting of eight pages of 16mo (which had just been set up by an

Industrial  
Schools.  
Spring Vale.

NATAL.

apprentice), there were twelve corrections of a slight character in it. Dr. Callaway is engaged in bringing out a series of school books.

18. The common school receives the volunteer services of an English lady; she is assisted by William, a Native, who receives 24*l.* a-year. There is also an infant school, and an adult evening school. In these schools are eighty-one scholars, with an average attendance of sixty-nine. The teaching here is based on Zulu, only eleven learn English at all, who can all read the 2nd Book and others; they can talk and write a little English; six of them can do sums in the four rules, and all of them learn geography; thirty-two girls learn sewing.

19. In this school, as in all others where the method of teaching is to begin with Zulu, the ordinary returns required by the Government by no means adequately state the amount and results of teaching; for instance, nothing in the half-yearly returns appears of such a class as I saw here, of seventeen little fellows reading with more or less facility, but all with keen interest, some of the stories from the 'Folk Lore,' just as their little white brethren rejoice in the stories of 'Jack the Giant Killer,' and the "weariness of learning" both to white and dark scholars is somewhat overpassed.

20. There were twenty-seven girls in the sewing-class when the school was visited, a clean, well-dressed set; one little girl was an exception, she had just joined. She had nothing but a greasy skin on her shoulders, and she fumbled with her needle in a hopeless manner; the superintendent said that a week would suffice to make a great difference in her way of working.

21. The furniture of the school is good, and there is an air of cheerfulness and order everywhere, the result of good discipline.

22. Dr. Callaway says that he is much straitened for room, his press and workmen are in small lean-to's, quite unfitted for the work of printing; in the meantime he has no adequate accommodation for sick people who are often requiring his services and ought to be under his immediate care, his object is to obtain 100*l.* from the Reserve Fund to enable him to lodge his press in a house apart, and by that means to leave room for a few beds for patients and for a dispensary.

High Flats.

23. There was, during 1865, a grant to a school at High Flats, a place about twenty miles to the southward of Spring Vale; to this place several kraals have come to settle, and their headmen are anxious to have a day-school among them. The Spring Vale Mission has a large school-room there, and a Sunday-school, and occasional services have been maintained. Some members of the Ogle and Fynn families are there. Dr. Callaway is anxious to have a daily school, and thinks that about sixty children would attend; he wishes to establish a young Englishman there, and asks for a renewal of the grant. I have not yet visited High Flats, but judging of the character of the settlers from such as I have seen elsewhere I think the best means would be to give them a small grant, say 16*l.*, for a Native trained to teach (as at Amanzimtote), and not necessarily attached to any Mission Station, but drawing his pay like an ordinary school-master.

Industrial  
School.  
Umtwalumi.

24. The head of the Umtwalumi Mission Station, the Rev. H. A. Wilder, is at present in America. There is a small industrial grant paid to Mr. Goldstone who has been left in charge of the work-shed and property in it; he overlooks the planting and growth of some coffee. Eight hands have been employed in planting and clearing the coffee on a small plot of land, about two acres. They were putting a fence and a ditch round part of it when I visited the Station in November 1868, a few repairs are done from time to time.

Steam-engine  
at Umtwa-  
lumi.

25. The small steam mill for sawing and grinding mealies has been removed; work appears to have been done with it once, but the sawing gear was out of use and order in December, 1866, when I first visited this Station.

Umtwalumi  
Common  
School.

26. The Common School, which used to be under Mrs. Wilder's charge with the assistance of Mrs. Hooper has, since Mrs. Wilder's departure, been kept together by Mrs. Hooper, who receives 50*l.* a-year. There is a total of forty-nine scholars, with an average attendance of twenty-eight, all of them learn English, sixteen are as far as the 2nd Book, and ten are beyond it; six write English, none are masters of all the four rules of arithmetic, all learn geography, and twenty-nine girls learn to sew. Mrs. Hooper exhibits the only sample-book of Native girls work which I have seen; the samples are most creditable; here, as at Bishopstowe, the children are taught calisthenics.

Industrial  
School.  
Umgababa.

27. Umgababa Mission Station. There are no natives here under indentures. A coffee plantation is maintained here, but the great activity at present is at a new Station some way off, at a place called Umzimbazi. There, under the superintendence of the Rev. Arentz Tönnessen, ten natives have been employed in brickmaking and building. In all the various work of clearing woodland, including stumping, and breaking up or

burying boulders, in fencing, ploughing, and in cleaning and picking coffee. Mr. Tönnessen makes the men do all the more ordinary work of carpenters; a thoroughly practical man himself, he succeeds in making the people under him work well; he, in common with Mr. Mellen, of Umsumdusi, has a natural bent for mechanical and farm pursuits.

NATAB.  
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27A. There is a grant in support of a Printing Press at Esidumbeni. There are no apprentices, but the two Natives, when employed, receive respectively a shilling and sixpence a day. A monthly journal was issued here called 'Thwezi,' which ceased with the close of the year. Other works from this press during the year 1868, some religious tracts in Dutch, and the Book of Ezra.

The Common School is in charge of Miss Tyler assisted by a Native teacher. Eighty have attended school, with an average attendance of forty; of these seven are in English and can read the 2nd Book, seven can speak some English, four have some knowledge of geography, and twenty girls learn sewing. Mrs. Tyler makes the boys learn sewing as well as the girls.

Common  
School.

28. The Amanzimtote Central Training School deserves especial notice, both for the work that has been done, and also for the importance of the results which may be expected, if the present system is carried on.

Amanzimtote  
Central Train-  
ing School.

29. The scholars have been selected from the various Mission Stations and sent to this central school for education; they live together, are well clad in European clothes, have to sit at a table as they take their meals, and they sleep on bedsteads. The school began with eighteen scholars; by the end of 1866 they already had no room for fresh applicants. In 1867 the school-room was enlarged; at present they contrive to find room for thirty-three scholars.

30. The cost of boarding and clothing these boys is about 6*l.* a head a-year; of this expense a part is borne by the parents; thus in 1867 the Natives contributed more than 34*l.*, and in 1868, 28*l.* They vary in age from 14 to 18. The Rev. W. Ireland, the head of the school, considers three years of training necessary to secure permanent results.

31. There were twenty-nine lads present when I visited the school in November, 1868. The examination was conducted entirely in English. In mental arithmetic they answered with great rapidity and correctness such questions as, of what number is 15 the  $\frac{1}{3}$ th?  $\frac{1}{2}$ ths of 47 is how many? The class thus examined consisted of thirteen. In geography they went through an examination such as only the high schools, and perhaps some of Mr. Illing's scholars at Ladismith, could stand. In writing, about twenty have fine clerkly hands; several of them execute neat printing letters for headings, &c. Their maps, exhibited at an Industrial Show at Durban, gained favourable notice.

32. In arithmetic the upper division of eighteen can do any ordinary sums in weights and measures, and vulgar fractions; the whole twenty-nine took down from dictation some sums which had been given to other schools (European and Native), and the average of correct answers was very high; they even did fairly in a piece of English dictation.

33. The resources which maintain this school have been much strained, and I think it deserves any support which can be afforded. Out of this school Native teachers have already come and more will come in future. They make good schoolmasters among their own people, at no great cost; as at Edendale, in the common school at Amanzimtote, and at Ifumi.

34. There is also at this Station a good common school with eighty-five names on the register, and an average attendance of forty. It is under the charge of Miss Rood, assisted at present by one of two young Nembulos (sons, I believe, of the mill owner), these two, and a third who is teaching at Ifumi, were three head boys at the central school. The assistant Henry is to get 2*l.* a month.

Amanzimtote  
Common  
School.

35. Here again the method of teaching is first in Zulu and then in English. All learn English, more or less; twenty-eight can read the 2nd Book, and most of these can use more advanced books, for instance, ten of them read an article on "money," difficult enough for any ordinary scholar, white or native, and, so far as I could judge, Miss Rood and her assistant had managed to make some of them understand what they were reading fairly enough. In the questions in arithmetic, to which I have before alluded, they did well. There were seventeen of them in the class. There was a large sewing class, and the favourite quilts of patch-work were in hand. While the singing was under Miss Rood's control they sang correctly and softly several part songs in English, then they gave examples of hymns in Zulu under charge of the Native Teacher Nembulo, whereupon the singing became hoarse and loud.

36. There is a kraal in the neighbourhood (Mr. Rood informed me) which is anxious to have a school and master permanently among them, and the materials for building

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a school-room and house for the master are ready. This is another spot at which a Native might be placed with a small grant in aid of the local support.

37. Mr. Rood says that within no great distance of this important station there are at present sixty ploughs at work in the hands of native workmen and owners.

The Sugar-mill.

38. Here beside the central and common schools, is Nembulo's sugar-mill. Mr. Rood says that the debt on it is somewhat under 200*l*. Owing to the broken weather, they had been unable to haul cane for some days, and consequently I was disappointed in seeing the mill at work.

Wesleyan Native School, Pietermaritzburg.

39. Wesleyan Native Schools, Pietermaritzburg. This school has a total of fifty-six scholars, and an average attendance of thirty-two. An English mistress, Mrs. Mendenhall, receives 48*l*. a-year. It is a town school, and its scholars are of several shades, including black. They contribute a little towards their education. They paid 6*l*. 8*s*. 6*d*. during the last year. They are all taught English; twelve can read in the 2nd Book, while nine are more advanced. Living in the town the large proportion of them talk some English, about twenty-six, and sixteen can write it. They have the quickness of town children compared with those of country schools. There are sixteen girls who sew well, making shirts, frocks, &c., and the clean state in which they contrive to keep themselves, and consequently their work, copy-books, &c., is most creditable to their mistress.

\* Sic in original.

40. Ladismith Native Village. This school is held in a building situated in the middle of two \* at one end of the town of Ladismith, removed from the white population, and in the centre of a number of wattle and daub huts, inhabited by a mixed set of Hottentots, Fingoes, and Zulus; they in fact form a community of their own, known as the "black village."

41. Over these people the Rev. W. H. Illing, unsupported at present by any religious body whatever, and receiving up till 1867 only 25*l*. from the Native Reserve Fund, has established a wonderful control; the Resident Magistrate has repeatedly stated that while the "black village" used to be a disgrace to Ladismith for its brawls, drinking, and thefts, there is at present hardly one disturbance from one year's end to the other.

42. The secret of Mr. Illing's success lies in the untiring devotion and energy which he displays towards his subjects or scholars, for it would seem that every one in the village passes beneath his sceptre "the rod of the master." I have counted them, men, women, and children, 110 present at a time; and I see Mr. Illing puts down 140 as having been in his school during 1868. He has no assistant teacher, yet he teaches Zulu, Dutch, and English, and so well that these villagers, who are teamsters, foreloopers, &c., and often absent earning their bread, write letters to each other. The returns sent in do not adequately present the actual state of this school. These returns show, it is true, that seventy-eight scholars learn English, fifty-one can read the 2nd Book, and thirty-five are more advanced; that forty-seven can talk some English, and fifty-three write it; that thirty-five can do sums in the four rules, and ten are still further advanced; that fifty-eight know geography; and thirty-six girls learn sewing. The fact is that in preparing the questions which the masters of these native schools have to answer, the superintendent never contemplated the existence of such a school as this; it is, therefore, necessary to add that there is a class of six who read the Greek Testament, and what they know of it know accurately; as, for instance, the declensions of the nouns in the chapter which they read to me, the paradigm of the active voice of the Greek verb, and the tenses of some irregular verbs such as *εἰσερχομαι*, *λαμβάνω*, which occurred in their reading. The same six are some way advanced in Henry's Latin Exercises; thirty are advanced in English grammar, and twenty-five in English history; sixty are advanced in their knowledge of the English and Dutch catechisms, and many can read the English, Dutch, and Zulu Scriptures. As instances of their knowledge they gave a minute account of the population, products, and various religions in the Russian Empire, described its climate, and diverged into an account of the earth's motion as producing day and night, and the seasons; the causes of and the nations engaged in the late war with Russia; described the principles contained in the Reform Bill, named the king in whose reign it became law, described some causes of the French Revolution, and gave a good account of the rise and acts of Napoleon. Perhaps the strongest instance of the work done here was presented by Mr. Illing's awkward squad, whom Mr. Illing found "his great discouragement," in whose behalf when I was representing the absolute necessity of his taking a month's holiday, Mr. Illing pleaded "if I leave these longer than five days they would forget everything;" even these read slowly, but with little hesitation, the test book (the 2nd Book of Lessons), and these, who would be a decided success in other native schools (except perhaps Amanzimtoté), were those whom Mr. Illing threatened to ask the Magistrate to send to prison "for despising their opportunities."

Ifumi Station.

43. Ifumi Mission Station. The head of this Mission Station has been absent for more

than two years. It was put in charge of the Rev. F. Coillard in 1866, but has at present no resident superintendent. The school is under the general charge of Mr. Ireland, and here he has a sort of training ground for his scholars at Amanzimtote in teaching; during the year 1868 there were three Native teachers in charge, two of them from the Central School. They have had thirty-four scholars in the course of the year, with an average attendance of twenty-four. The school keeps on evenly enough (under Mr. Coillard, with Mrs. Coillard's assistance, there were over forty scholars), nine are taught English, six can read in the 2nd Book, and eleven have some knowledge of geography; their knowledge of arithmetic is very slight.

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44. Inanda Mission Station. This school is under the charge of Miss Lindley, with the assistance of a Native teacher, James Dube, who gets 36*l.* a year. There have been eighty-four scholars, with an average attendance of sixty-three; twenty-eight are learning English; six are as far as the 2nd Book, eleven know the first four rules in arithmetic, and seventeen are well up in geography in Zulu, and all the girls (forty-nine) learn sewing.

Inanda  
Station.

45. At this station the experiment is to be set on foot of teaching the native girls habits of civilization; the subject is noticed further on.

Native Girls'  
Central Train-  
ing School.

46. Umsundusi Mission Station. This school is under the management of Mrs. and Miss Mellen, and Abraham, a Native, who has returned to teaching here, he gets 1*l.* a month. In the year, thirty-six have been at school, with an average attendance of sixteen. There have been twelve scholars in English, and seven as far as the 2nd Book; six could talk and write English, two know the first four rules in arithmetic, eight had some knowledge of geography, and fourteen girls have learned sewing.

Umsundusi  
Station.

47. There is no industrial grant attached to this station, and this form of instruction is not in general favour among the gentlemen of the American Mission, but Mr. Mellen has a taste for mechanical pursuits, and for setting people to work about him. Thus I found a saw-pit in use, and a good sized work-shed, and in it an ingenious American machine in use for making spokes, and fitting them into the hubb and felly. A native was making sashes for stable-windows. They were enlarging an out-house, and for that purpose making bricks on the lands of the station; another Native was mixing whitewash and plastering. Mr. Mellen would do well as the head of an industrial native school.

48. Amahlongwa Mission Station. The Rev. S. C. Pixley is in charge of this station. The school is in charge of Miss Hull. There is no regular Native teacher at present, though in the absence of a white teacher a Native woman used to manage the school under Mr. Pixley. Thirty-seven have been at school in 1868, the average attendance has been twenty-two. Eight have learned English, three are as far in reading as the 2nd Book, and one more advanced can talk and write English, and do sums in the four first rules, and knows something of geography; and ten girls have learned sewing; under Miss Hull's care several girls make good quilts. Here Zulu is taught before English.

Amahlongwa  
Station.

49. Mapumulu Mission Station. The school is under the management of the Rev. A. Abraham and his son; thirty-four scholars have been in attendance with an average of twenty-four. The teaching in 1866 did not venture beyond Zulu. Six learn sewing.

Mapumulu  
Station.

50. Ifafa Mission Station. This school, till lately under the charge of Miss Stone, is at present under the charge of Miss Griffith and Mr. A. Stone, and a Native teaching Zulu only, he has 12*l.* a year. Forty-three scholars have been in attendance, with an average of twenty-three; of these, eighteen are in English; that is to say, Miss Griffith, who only commenced in the early part of November, has begun an English class, consequently none are advanced enough to read much in any book. The same class write English, two are in easy arithmetic, four have some knowledge of geography, and seven girls learn sewing.

Ifafa Mission.

51. There is a Native teacher at Dumisa's Kraal about twenty miles inland at the head waters of the Umzinto; the chief sends several of his sons to him; this is another instance of anxiety on the part of the Natives for education at their kraals.

Dumisa's  
Kraal.

52. Umzumbi Mission Station. This school is under Mrs. Robbins, assisted by a Native teacher, who gets 24*l.* a year. Forty-three scholars, at an average attendance of twenty, have used the school in the year; seven are taught a little English, three can read in the 2nd Book, and four can do sums in the first four rules. All have some knowledge of geography, and eight girls learn sewing.

Umzumbi  
Station.

53. The chapel which served as a school-house fell down just before the great rains, and has not been rebuilt. School at present is held on the Stoep, along which these little stoics sit in a single row. A family of half-breeds use this school.

School-house.

54. Hermansberg Mission Station. There have been twenty-three scholars during the year; they are, with two exceptions, the children of the Kaffirs employed on the farm, the Kaffirs living on the estate (6000-acre farm), refuse to send their children (except

Hermansberg  
Station.

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two as above mentioned); and because the missionaries know that the Kaffirs **think** the schooling is a part of the religion they will not compel them to come to school.

55. The present master is Mr. Otti, one of the Hermansberg brethren. The **teaching** is confined to Dutch and Zulu. Here, again, the civilized language is **taught** them through their native tongue.

Etembini  
Station.

56. Etembini Native Mission. This school is also in connection with the Hermansberg Mission, and is conducted on the same principles. It has had twenty-six scholars, **with** an average attendance of eleven; the mistress is Mrs. Kröger, and the teaching is **con-** fined to Dutch and Zulu; sixteen can write, six can do sums in the four first rules, **four** have a knowledge of geography, and fourteen girls learn sewing.

Wesleyan  
Native Adult  
Evening  
School,  
Pietermaritz-  
burg.

57. The Wesleyan Native Mission Adult Evening School at Pietermaritzburg has a **large** number of casual attendants, boys in service in the city; they are reckoned at 400 in the course of the year; the average attendance does not, however, exceed thirty; **there** is an English teacher who has 18*l.* a year, and two Native teachers at 6*l.* each. **Six** of them learn English, four are advanced in the 2nd Book of Lessons, and six are **learning** to write English. The school is under the supervision of the Rev. J. R. Cameron. The adult evening schools such as this, Mr. Allison's, and St. Mary's in Pietermaritzburg, and Mr. Langley's at Durban, are, in fact, a sort of club, where the young Natives in service meet and exchange information; it is true that teaching the alphabet, a little arithmetic, and singing in the gamut of civilization in place of their own wild and **most** characteristic music in minor, goes on to a certain extent, and, as at Mr. Allison's, they **now** learn something of geography; but the real advantage to the Colony given by these schools, consists, I think, in the moral influences which are at work in them upon the Natives while living in our towns; they find in the head of the Mission, or in their teachers, someone who has an interest in them, which they seldom receive from the masters with whom they are serving; they give and receive ideas and information. A people new or old without a literature are always gossips, like the Athenians in Socrates' time, like Palgrave's Arabians of to-day; and this new form of the Agora, which is to these simple men, equally with the refined Greek, what our newspaper is to us, has, undoubtedly, no slight influence in moulding the minds of the Native race among us, and thus influencing their future both political and social for good or evil.

Wesleyan  
Native Adult  
Evening  
School,  
Durban.

58. The corresponding Adult Evening School at Durban has an ordinary attendance of thirty also. The head of the school has lately come to the conviction shared in very generally by other heads of Native schools, that the Native must be taught English through Zulu; ten of his scholars are in English, and three are as far as the 2nd Book; twelve can write English; none as yet are able to work sums in all the four first rules of arithmetic; the Rev. James Langley is assisted in the school by volunteers, young Englishmen of his congregation in Durban.

Umzinto  
Native Adult  
Evening  
School.

59. Umzinto Evening Native Adult School. In June (since which I have no returns) the Rev. Joseph Barker had on his list twenty-one boys and eight girls. The school was opened also to Coolies, attached to the mill at Umzinto, but the school-house was washed away in the summer rains, and since that the school has been held some way off, at Mr. Barker's own house. I think the school has declined in consequence, mainly, of its distance from the Native houses. In November, 1868, I found seven at work; the scholars learn English; two are in the 2nd Book and one can talk a little English. I saw no Coolies; they and the Natives have to come some way after their day's work at the mill, often in darkness and wet.

Industrial  
Schools.

60. Appended to the Report is a table, showing the present condition of the schools receiving grants from the Native Reserve Fund. It will be seen from that table that the seven industrial grants, viz., to Indaleni, Verulam, Edendale, Spring Vale, Umtwalumi, Umgababa, and Isidumbini, teach trades to ten apprentices, and give employment to forty-one hands. In one of the returns, between thirty and forty other hands are set down as engaged in building sod-walls and stone-fences and quarrying, but as it is mentioned that they are not employed on account of the Government, they are not included in the table of the forty-one. Fourteen are girls "who are taught the "use of the needle," a training which is given in every common school, and requires no special grant.

61. The industrial grants, therefore, provide a technical training to ten lads, viz., three lads at Indaleni in house-building and farming, three lads at Verulam in boot-making, one lad at Edendale in wheelwright and carpenter's work, and two lads at Spring Vale in printing and bookbinding; and finds employment for fifty, of whom fourteen are girls learning to sew; this is done at a cost to the Government of 974*l.* a-year, a sum which appears large when compared with the results obtained by it.

62. The heads of the Missionary Station, while naturally anxious to retain for their

respective Societies the liberal grants which have been made to them, are, with hardly an exception, of the opinion that the industrial objects for which the grants were made are not those of a Missionary Station, and that they impede its primary interests just in proportion as it is sought to carry out conscientiously the contract (implied or expressed) with the Government to give to some of their catechumens a technical education; they complain of the inconveniences which present themselves when the head of a Station has to become a trader, when he has to buy materials for his scholars' work, and to sell their manufactures, to make bad debts, or to recover his claims for goods sold at law, or when unused to business he becomes involved in expenses, which may cripple his own or his Societies means for years.

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63. It must be manifest to any one who considers the subject, that in order to obtain its object in the present manner, the Government has, in fact, to support a staff of white instructors scattered over the Colony, whose salaries alone amount to 572*l.* 10*s.* a-year, and while the staff is expensive the number of scholars who receive their instruction is small; this is not the fault of the gentlemen who have the management of these industrial grants; they acknowledge the difficulties which prevent a large number of apprentices or scholars from using the means of learning trades, and they mention the reluctance on the part of parents to bind their children for a long term of service; the idea that everything taught at a Station may be part of its religion, the ignorance of the head of the station himself of these matters, and his devotion to other pursuits, of more importance in his eyes, it would seem to be a more effectual, as well as more economical plan, for the Government to take the entire control of native technical instruction, and to establish a central training school with a sufficient staff of instructors.

64. For a long time it has been felt by the missionaries and others interested in the improvement of the Native race that one great drawback to the permanency of civilized habits among the Natives existed in the low condition of the Native girls, many Natives profiting by their school or station-training have learned to live in square houses, to sit at table, to lie off the ground, to cook and eat, in some measure, the food of Europeans; but when they want to marry, the only women they can procure are behind them in their social habits. This difficulty has been seen by Mr. Mellen in 1864, and attempts to meet it were made by the Wesleyans at Verulam, which left, Mr. Barton thinks, certain good results upon the women's habits at Verulam, as compared with those at Edendale; at length the Rev. D. Lindley, supported by aid from America, erected a large building at the Inanda capable of holding about twenty girls. This Training School, the objects of which are somewhat similar to those of the Amanzimtote Training School for boys, has at length been opened (in March, 1869). It has nineteen girls, and is in charge of Mrs. Edwardes. The expenses of this school are particularly heavy at opening; and, if it be thought that the objects sought are worth a fair trial, this school has a claim to the present help for which Mr. Rood is asking, as well as for a grant in future.

Native Girls' Central Training Schools.

65. There is a Native School at New Leeds, maintained hitherto by a group of Native families living on a farm of Mr. Hoffman's. The head of this little clan is one William Welcome. The attention of the Government was drawn to the existence of the school by the Wesleyan clergyman who occasionally visits the Natives, and I was ordered to visit the school and to report on it. I did so in March, and found fifteen scholars at work under a Native teacher, who had been trained in Mr. Ayliff's school at the Cape. The school has been kept up three years without more help than small gifts of books from the Wesleyans.

New Leeds Native School.

66. The master, like others of his class, teaches in English, making his scholars read English, and then turns it into Zulu. He is a well-trained master, has his pupils in capital order, and has learned what he learned of school-drill at the Cape to excellent purpose. He has been here since the school was opened by Welcome three years ago. Six of them read well in the 2nd Book, and spell well. The rest read well in the 1st Book, spelling each letter aloud together. As seems usual with these Native teachers, he had brought them on admirably in arithmetic, as far as they went; that is to say, to multiplication, what they learn they know accurately. The families are not well off, and are in fear of having to part with their teacher. Each head of a family has been subscribing 4*s.* a month. Their copy-books were models of cleanliness and of careful imitation of their examples, a rare quality.

67. They are, in my opinion, well deserving of the support of Government. A small grant of 16*l.* would, I believe, be of great use in keeping the school together, and as an encouragement to efforts on the part of the Natives in other places.

68. The Wesleyan Missionaries are anxious to establish a Central Training School for boys at Verulam, on a system similar to that already in force at Amanzimtote, and

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ask that they may convert their present industrial grant to that purpose. **Dr. Callaway** also is anxious to have a similar school at Spring Vale.

69. Under such masters as the Rev. William Ireland, these Native boarding schools seem capable of doing much good; and if Government cannot, or, until it can undertake to have schools of this kind entirely under its own control, it may be as well to subsidize schools managed by these or other religious bodies; but in this latter case, the principle should not be lost sight of which is acted on here (and elsewhere) with regard to white schools, viz., of paying for results; and if the Government cannot found schools, much less should it join other bodies in trying to found them, but should confine itself simply to fostering efforts which have proved their soundness by some measure of success.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) **T. WARWICK BROOKS,**  
Act. Sup. Educa.

The Hon. the Secretary of Native Affairs.

### NATIVE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING GRANTS IN 1868.

#### 1.—Industrial Grants.

	The grant.	No. of apprentices.	Occasional workmen.	Expenses, exclusive of salaries.	Income, exclusive of grants.	Salaries of Instructors.	TRADES TAUGHT.
	£.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	
1. Indaleni -	200	4	5	93 18 6	23 18 6	130 0	Buildings and farm work.
2. Edendale -	200	1	5	208 1 10	178 6 10	130 0	Carpenters and waggon work.
3. Verulam -	200	3	18	161 11 4	125 19 9	120 0	Shoe and clothes making.
4. Spring Vale -	200	2	0	213 1 8	.. ..	116 0	Printing.
5. Umgababa -	100	0	8	116 10 0	5 0 0	19 10	Coffee planting and farm work.
6. Umtwalumi -	50	0	12	11 6 3	.. ..	27 0	Coffee planting and carpenters.
7. Esidumbini -	24	0	2	34 0 0	10 0 0	30 0	Printing.
Totals -	£974	10	50	838 9 7	343 5 1	572 10	

#### 2.—Common Schools, 1st Class, receiving each 50l.

	Total scholars.	Average.	Native contribution.	English Teacher.	Native Teacher.
			£ s. d.		
8. Indaleni -	52	44	2 2 0	C. P. Lewis.	None.
9. Verulam -	44	28	10 10 0	Miss Smart.	"
10. Edendale -	127	76	24 8 6	Miss Henry.	Umzingedwa.
11. Pietermaritzburg -	56	32	2 8 9	Mrs. Mendenhall.	None.
12. Umvoti -	65	56	9 0 0	H. Grout.	"
13. Umtwalumi -	49	28	None.	Mrs. Hooper.	"
14. Amanzimtotc -	85	40	3 2 6	Miss Rood.	Etema and Umbilo.
15. Ladismith -	140	69	0 16 0	Rev. W. Illing.	None.
	618	373	52 7 9		

#### 3.—Common Schools of the 2nd Class, receiving each 24l.

	Total attendance.	Average attendance.	Native contribution.	English Teacher.	Native Teacher.
16. Umzumbi -	43	20	None.	Rev. E. Robbins.	Eliphaz.
17. Ifafa -	43	23	"	Miss Griffith and A. Stone.	Jonas.
18. Amahlongwa -	30	20	"	Miss Hull.	None.
19. Ifumi -	34	30	"	None.	Umziles.
20. Inanda -	84	66	"	"	J. Dube.
21. Umsundusi -	24	14	"	Mrs. and Miss Mellen.	Abraham.
22. Esidumbini -	50	38	"	Miss Sumner.	Umbotywa.
23. Mapulumu -	46	28	"	Mr. Abraham.	None.
24. Hermansberg -	21	18	"	Rev. C. Otti.	"
25. Itembini -	26	21	"	Mrs. Kröger.	"
26. Spring Vale -	79	67	"	.. ..	W. Ugewenda.
Totals -	480	345			

## NATIVE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING GRANTS IN 1868—(continued).

NATAL.

4.—*Adult Evening School.*

	Attendance.	Average attendance.	English Teacher.	Native Teacher.	Grant.
27. St. Mary's, Pietermaritzburg	..	..	Mr. Jones.	..	£ 50
28. Wesleyan, " "	400	32	Mr. Mendenhall.	Joseph Mathew.	50
29. " Durban - - -	380	30	Rev. J. Langley.	..	25
30. Umzinto - - -	21	8	Rev. J. Barker.	..	24
Total - - -	801	70			149

5.—*Training Schools receiving 100l.*

	Attendance.	Average attendance.	English Teachers.	Contribution of Natives.
31. Amanzimtote - -	33	29	Rev. William Ireland and Mr. Cameron	£ s. d. 27 15 0
32. Pietermaritzburg - -	34	13	B. S. Hobson and John McLaren.	None.
Totals - - -	67	42		27 15 0

6.—*General Education Purposes.*

BISHOPSTOWE.

Printing - - -	4 hands (Native), Mr. Fisher, white printer.
School - - -	60 scholars, Miss F. Colenso, mistress.
Total - - -	64

*Recapitulation.*

	£
1. Industrial grants - - -	974
2. Common Schools, 1st class - - -	400
3. " " 2nd " - - -	264
4. Adult Evening School - - -	149
5. Training Schools - - -	200
6. General purposes - - -	200
Total - - -	£2,187

*Number of Natives under instruction during 1868.*

1. Industrial Institution - - -	50 hands.
" " - - -	10 apprentices.
2. Common School, 1st class - - -	618 scholars.
3. " " 2nd " - - -	480 "
4. Adult Evening Schools - - -	801 "
5. Training Schools - - -	67 "
6. General purposes - - -	4 hands.
" " - - -	60 scholars.
Total - - -	2,090

ST. HELENA.

No. 12.

## ST. HELENA.

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Admiral SIR CHARLES ELLIOT, K.C.B., to  
The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 23.)

MY LORD,

St. Helena, April 8, 1869.

HEREWITH I have the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1868.

2. I have so recently reported to your Lordship in detail on the present financial *situation* of the Colony, incidental to the serious failure of the revenue during the last seven months of the past year, that it is unnecessary to revert to that subject on the present *occasion*. In the meantime I have the satisfaction to mention that the heavy drought with which the island had been visited for so many months past has at last given way, and *that* the general business of the Port is gradually improving.

The Earl Granville, K. G.,  
&c.      &c.      &c.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

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**AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.**

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NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

No. 13.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The EARL OF BELMORE, to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.  
(No. 193.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Sydney, November 24, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you herewith the Statistical Register\* of New South Wales for the year 1868.

2. In accordance with the request contained in the Circular Despatch of date 16th February, 1865, an extra copy is forwarded for the French Government.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) BELMORE.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT to the HONOURABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Registrar General's Office, Sydney, October 6, 1869.

I do myself the honour to forward the annexed Statistical Register for 1868, and to precede the same with the following Report, calling attention to the various returns as published in detail in the Register.

## PART I.

## POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, VITAL STATISTICS, &amp;c.

*Population.*

On the 31st December, 1867, the estimated population of the Colony was 447,620; to this number there has been added during the year 1868, by excess of births over deaths, 11,260; and by the number arriving over those departing from the Colony 7,885, showing the estimated population, on the 31st December, 1868, as 466,765, being an addition to that of 1867 of 19,145, or 4·27 per cent.

*Births, Marriages, and Deaths.*

By the Vital Statistical Register just published, it will be seen that during the year 1868 there were 18,485 births recorded, 3,736 marriages were entered as having been celebrated, and 7,225 deaths were registered, as also shown in Tables 3, 4, and 5 of part I. of this Register.

*Immigration.*

The number of immigrants arriving at the public expense was 470, and at their own cost 753, making a total of 1,223 (exclusive of persons landing from intercolonial and foreign vessels); the total outlay for the 470 who arrived at the public expense was 11,202*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, being at the rate of 23*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per head.

The decennial return showing the amount paid out of the revenue of the Colony on account of immigration, with the number of immigrants introduced, will be found in Table No. 120, at page 179 of the Register.

*Lunatic and Invalid Institutions.*

There were on 31 December, 1868, in the institutions at Tarban Creek and Parramatta 1,230 persons, of whom 780 were males and 450 were females, being 330 males in excess of females. Of the total number in the asylums 975 were British-born, 149 were Colonial-born, and 106 were Foreign-born.

The ages are shown thus—

From 1 to 20 years	-	-	-	-	46 patients
20 to 30	„	-	-	-	198 „
30 to 40	„	-	-	-	333 „
40 to 50	„	-	-	-	319 „
50 to 60	„	-	-	-	218 „
60 upwards	-	-	-	-	116 „
					<hr/>
					1,230

\* The Tables accompanying the Registrar-General's Report are not reprinted.

Of these patients 255 males and 161 females are supposed to be curable, and 525 males and 289 females are stated to be beyond remedy. NEW SOUTH WALES.

There were the same number (11) lunatics in the private asylum at Cook's River as in the year 1867.

#### *Charitable Institutions.*

There appears by the returns furnished to be 37 hospitals, 8 benevolent asylums, 10 orphan and industrial schools (including the 3 ragged schools), and 5 miscellaneous institutions, distributed throughout the Colony, besides the before-mentioned lunatic asylums.

#### *Hospitals.*

Of the 37 hospitals, 5 were closed during the year; in the remaining 32 there were on 31st December, 1867, 438 patients; during 1868 there were admitted 3,864 patients, and during the same period the number discharged was 3,415, and 450 died, leaving 437 patients in these hospitals on 31st December last. During the year 5,661 paupers received out-door relief. The receipts were from Government 25,779*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, and from voluntary contributions 12,117*l.* 9*s.*, making a total of 37,897*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; the disbursements during the year being 36,499*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

#### *Benevolent Asylums.*

These asylums number 8, in which there were 1,189 inmates on 31st December last, including 201 children; the receipts from Government during the year were 18,645*l.* 3*s.*, and from voluntary contributions 1,382*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; there were admitted during the year 1,883 persons, and discharged 1,577; the deaths occurring were 289, and the paupers receiving out-door relief numbered 2,548.

#### *Orphan Schools, &c.*

The orphan schools, industrial schools, asylums for destitute children, &c., numbered 10, in which were admitted 270 during 1868, discharged 147, and 13 removed by death. The number remaining in these institutions on 31st December last (including those of 1867) was 1,848; the total receipts from Government being 21,442*l.* 1*s.*, and from other contributions 6,130*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, and the disbursements amounted to 26,780*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

#### *Provisions and Clothing.*

The decennial return shows an advance in prices upon those of 1867, in the articles of wheat, flour, fresh meat, potatoes, and some minor articles. The clothing ranges much upon that of the preceding year.

## PART II.

### RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND CRIME.

The number of churches and chapels given in the various returns show 750, being an advance on those given for 1867 of 100; the average attendance, however, cannot be stated, as many of the returns furnished include attendances at worship at other places than churches and chapels.

The number of ministers on the Register, under the Acts 19 Vic., Nos. 30 and 34, was 453. The expense for salaries, allowances, and contingencies, was 24,662*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, and from the Church and School Estate Fund 4,565*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; making a total of 29,227*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, as shown in the following table:—

	£	s.	d.
Church of England - - - - -	15,161	5	7
Roman Catholic Churches - - - - -	8,623	15	9
Presbyterian - - - - -	3,253	3	1
Wesleyan Methodist - - - - -	2,189	13	2
	<hr/>		
	£29,227	17	7
	<hr/>		

**NEW SOUTH WALES.** Of the churches and chapels given in the return, the following are the proportions:—

Church of England -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237
Roman Catholic -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152
Presbyterian -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
Wesleyan -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186
Congregational, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, Free Church, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
									<hr/> 750 <hr/>

#### *Sunday Schools.*

In the 740 Sunday schools on the returns, there were 4,984 teachers, namely, 2,235 males and 2,749 females, with an average attendance of scholars of 43,794, or 21,248 male and 22,546 female; the average attendance exceeded that of 1867 by 4,282, and that of 1866 by 6,579, there being an advance in ten years of 43,794 against 16,590, or an increase of 27,204 scholars—a very marked advancement.

#### *Week-day Schools.*

The total number of private schools is given as 496, with number of scholars attending 11,486, the number of teachers being 763.

#### *Orphan and Industrial Schools.*

The number of schools receiving State assistance was 1,254, with 1,814 teachers and 66,835 pupils; the total amount paid by Government from Treasury being 116,856*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, and the amount received from voluntary contributions, fees, &c., 42,636*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, making a total of 159,493*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Of the above schools 2 were orphan schools, 1 destitute children, 2 industrial schools, 748 schools under Council of Education (of which 289 were denominational), 496 were private schools, the University, the 2 colleges of St. Paul and St. John, the Grammar School, and the Deaf and Dumb Institute, making the total. The decennial return of schools and scholars shows a gradual increase, the year 1868 showing an advance on the preceding year of 3,652 scholars and of 74 schools.

The asylum for destitute children having 684 inmates, received from the Colonial Treasury during 1868, 8,305*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, and from voluntary contributions, fees, &c., 4,466*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

The orphan schools mustering 537 scholars, received from Government 6,438*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, being 11*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* per head. The scholars under the Council of Education, including the 289 denominational schools receiving assistance, numbered 53,752 scholars, with a receipt from Government of 87,834*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, and 34,164*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* from voluntary contributions, fees, &c. The industrial schools had 198 scholars, and received from Government 6,228*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, or 31*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* per head. The University of Sydney, St. Paul's College, St. John's College, Grammar School, and Deaf and Dumb Institute, received from Government 8,050*l.*, and from voluntary contributions 4,005*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

#### *Crime.*

Under this heading the returns show that there were in 1868 300 commitments for trial in the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and 706 for trial at Quarter Sessions, making a total of 1,006 commitments, from which 187 convictions were obtained before the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and 414 were obtained at Quarter Sessions, making 601 convictions out of 1,006 commitments.

In 1867 the commitments were 1,180, with convictions numbering 702; the convictions being less by 101 in 1868 than those in 1867, and showing a ratio per 1,000 of the estimated population at the middle of 1868 of 1.314 or 1 in 759, against 1.599, or 1 in 625, in 1867—a marked improvement.

#### *Summary Jurisdiction.*

These tables show that during 1868 there were 11,727 summary punishments in-

flicted—9,081 males and 2,646 females receiving punishment. The offences stood thus :—

New South Wales.

		1867.		1868.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Offences against the person	-	3,521	1,515	3,543	1,476
" " property	-	2,054	420	2,012	364
Drunkenness	-	3,228	755	3,526	806
Totals	-	8,803	2,690	9,081	2,646
Together	-	11,493		11,727	

The increase in summary punishments in some degree neutralizing the improvement in the number of convictions before the Supreme and Circuit Courts and Quarter Sessions.

PART III.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Imports and Exports.

The Import and Export Returns seaward, to be found at pages 44 to 93, exhibit the growth of our commercial intercourse with other countries. The important position which this Colony occupies as a market for home and foreign supplies, as well as the extraordinary expansive character of its producing power, cannot but be regarded with the deepest interest by those who are watching its advancement in material wealth, and noting the development of its unlimited resources.

The general results of our trading operations in 1868 may be gathered from the following figures :—

	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom .. ..	2,660,430	3,486,960	..	826,530
British Colonies .. ..	4,200,778	3,466,229	734,549	..
Foreign States .. ..	1,190,169	239,715	950,454	..
Total .. .. .	£8,051,377	£7,192,904	£1,685,003	£826,530

It will thus be seen than the net value of our Imports exceeded that of Exports by 858,473*l.*; showing that upon our transactions of the year a balance to that amount was debited to the Colony. Our indebtedness, however, to the United Kingdom for the period stated was cancelled, and left a sum of 826,530*l.* to our credit, while the excess of Imports from British Colonies may be explained as chiefly accruing from heavy remittances in gold dust, wool, and other produce in exchange for our commodities in the regular course of trade and transit to the Home market, as instanced in the item of wool from the adjacent Colonies. The Imports in the aggregate were at the rate of 17*l.* 5*s.* per head of the estimated population at the end of the year 1868; and the Exports at the rate of 15*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* per head upon the same calculation.

Compared with the year 1867, our progress is unquestionably satisfactory.

		Imports.	Exports.
		£	£
1868	-	8,051,377	7,192,904
1867	-	6,599,804	6,880,715
Increase	-	£1,451,573	312,189

Victoria took from us goods to the value of 1,098,891*l.*, Queensland 1,014,366*l.*, and New Zealand 485,588*l.*; in each of which Colonies the interchange appears in their favour. The Imports from the same places exceeded our Exports thither in the following amounts :—Victoria 116,886*l.*, Queensland 491,604*l.*, New Zealand 235,348*l.* The Imports from South Australia reached 272,283*l.*, against an export value of 33,014*l.*, the excess 239,269*l.* being chiefly for flour and grain.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.*Imports.*

The following statement shows the principal articles which exceeded in value those imported in 1867.

Articles.	1867.	1868.	Excess, 1868.
	£.	£.	£.
Alkali and Soda - - - - -	9,702	14,640	4,398
Apparel and Slops - - - - -	70,888	91,658	20,770
Apothecaries' Wares - - - - -	20,438	25,599	5,161
Beer in Wood - - - - -	141,434	150,503	9,069
"    Bottle - - - - -	84,467	93,847	9,380
Blankets and Counterpanes - - - - -	16,668	24,722	8,054
Butter and Cheese - - - - -	8,364	11,233	2,869
Candles - - - - -	45,456	52,983	7,527
Canvas - - - - -	14,002	18,759	4,757
Carpets and Rugs - - - - -	4,879	9,814	4,935
Carriage Materials - - - - -	3,141	8,075	4,934
Chocolate and Cocoa - - - - -	914	3,968	3,054
Confections and Preserves - - - - -	22,428	33,815	11,387
Coin—Gold - - - - -	440	9,905	9,465
Silver - - - - -	4,112	6,100	1,988
Copper - - - - -	575	10,000	9,425
Copper Ore - - - - -	3,059	33,097	30,038
Corks and Bungs - - - - -	3,422	6,168	2,746
Cottons - - - - -	13,692	21,309	7,617
Cotton Waste - - - - -	941	2,090	1,149
Drugs and Medicines - - - - -	24,049	39,591	15,542
Earthenware and China - - - - -	13,428	19,244	5,816
Flax and Hemp - - - - -	1,690	13,488	11,798
Flour and Bread - - - - -	212,298	329,480	117,182
Fruit—Dried, Bottled, and Green - - - - -	55,685	79,622	23,937
Glass - - - - -	21,092	26,788	5,696
Grain—Wheat - - - - -	189,981	217,499	27,518
Barley - - - - -	2,370	6,040	3,670
Rice - - - - -	44,609	142,432	97,823
Haberdashery - - - - -	23,830	44,967	21,137
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets - - - - -	37,420	47,636	10,216
Hosiery and Gloves - - - - -	16,984	26,139	9,155
Hops - - - - -	7,304	12,149	4,845
Jewellery - - - - -	13,952	16,330	2,378
Leather—Unmanufactured - - - - -	10,726	16,980	6,254
Boots and Shoes - - - - -	108,790	187,368	78,578
Linen—drapery - - - - -	611,184	708,447	97,263
Live Stock—Horses - - - - -	3,669	5,109	1,440
Cattle - - - - -	40	3,822	3,782
Metal - - - - -	33,909	37,986	4,077
Millinery - - - - -	17,370	29,263	11,893
Oil—Black - - - - -	4,625	8,930	4,305
Linseed - - - - -	2,267	5,819	3,552
Oilmen's Stores - - - - -	49,073	59,650	10,577
Opium - - - - -	22,843	25,381	2,538
Paint - - - - -	5,928	18,761	12,833
Pitch, Tar, Resin - - - - -	4,236	7,599	3,363
Plated-ware - - - - -	1,970	7,129	5,159
Potatoes - - - - -	45,073	60,015	14,942
Skins—Horned Cattle - - - - -	16,775	24,441	7,666
Sheep - - - - -	14,866	32,588	17,722
Slates - - - - -	1,656	6,493	4,837
Starch and Blue - - - - -	5,480	10,138	4,658
Spirits—Brandy - - - - -	87,360	167,396	80,036
Rum - - - - -	45,963	59,128	13,165
Geneva - - - - -	24,092	31,678	7,586
Gin - - - - -	4,526	12,386	7,860
Whisky - - - - -	8,710	13,775	5,065
Stationery—Paper - - - - -	44,968	57,786	12,818
Tallow - - - - -	33,451	66,276	32,825
Tea - - - - -	318,468	486,860	168,392
Tin - - - - -	4,245	11,297	7,052
Tobacco—Manufactured - - - - -	78,196	80,466	2,270
"    —Cigars - - - - -	20,397	22,316	1,919
Wine - - - - -	69,433	77,469	8,036
Wire - - - - -	3,876	14,795	10,919
Wool - - - - -	342,981	784,340	441,359
Woolpacks and Bagging - - - - -	13,967	22,803	8,836

Of these items of Import it will be observed that Flour, Grain, Boots and Shoes, Haberdashery, Linendrapery, Spirits, Beer, Fruits (dried and green), Copper Ore, Tallow,

and Wool, were the chief, amounting together to a total value of 1,286,825*l*. The Imports of Wool alone in 1868, from the Colony of Queensland, being valued at 771,325*l*, against 336,197*l*. in 1867. NEW SOUTH WALES.

Comparing the Import trade, it is found that the declared value of Imports at the Custom House has risen from 6,597,053*l*. in 1859 to 8,051,377*l*. in 1868, proving that the demand has kept pace with the increase of population, and that the credit of the Colony is well sustained; for it may be taken as a safe criterion in judging the stability of a community engaged in commercial traffic, that its position is in direct relation to the confidence it inspires in the mercantile world, resting upon its ability to realize from its established sources of wealth sufficient to meet all claims against it, after providing for its own immediate necessities.

The Imports, which have decreased in value during the year under review as compared with 1867, are particularized in the table below; from which we learn that Sugar, Kerosene, Saddlery, Machinery, Iron and Steel, Cordage and Rope, are the most prominent, and would perhaps indicate that colonial industries have in some degree tended to this desirable reduction.

	1867.	1868.	Excess in 1867.
	£	£	£
Guns - - - - -	7,555	1,624	5,931
Carriages - - - - -	8,023	2,734	5,289
Cordage and Rope - - - - -	9,450	6,088	3,362
Fish—dried and salt - - - - -	16,274	12,117	4,157
Gold Dust - - - - -	1,810,826	1,740,983	69,843
Hardware - - - - -	89,341	81,760	7,581
Instruments—Musical - - - - -	15,765	10,959	4,806
Iron and Steel - - - - -	148,348	92,124	56,224
Machinery - - - - -	44,622	31,123	13,499
Military and Naval Stores - - - - -	21,552	18,743	2,809
Oil—Kerosene - - - - -	41,063	27,388	13,675
Saddlery and Harness - - - - -	28,544	18,897	9,647
Ship Chandlery - - - - -	3,675	1,521	2,154
Skins—Kangaroo - - - - -	2,108	365	1,743
Stationery—Books - - - - -	56,432	51,668	4,764
Sugar—Raw - - - - -	543,307	536,539	6,768
"    Refined - - - - -	2,797	963	1,834
Sundries - - - - -	4,966	2,541	2,425
Tobacco—Unmanufactured - - - - -	11,916	7,622	4,294
Yellow Metal - - - - -	17,640	10,211	7,429

### Exports.

Amongst the articles exhibiting the largest increase are the following:—

	1867.	1868.	Excess—1867.
	£	£	£
Beer, in bottle - - - - -	13,250	23,309	10,059
"    in bulk - - - - -	9,109	11,553	2,444
Coal - - - - -	253,259	292,201	38,942
Copper Ore - - - - -	3,649	10,000	6,351
Cotton - - - - -	5,754	10,905	5,151
Flour - - - - -	77,899	136,996	59,097
Grain—			
Maize - - - - -	92,105	144,850	52,745
Rice - - - - -	16,222	45,741	29,519
Hardware - - - - -	56,809	68,146	11,337
Leather—Unmanufactured - - - - -	22,309	32,727	10,418
Linen and Drapery - - - - -	121,072	143,933	22,861
Machinery - - - - -	11,125	16,778	5,653
Molasses and Treacle - - - - -	10,937	18,973	8,036
Oil—Kerosene - - - - -	4,860	7,036	2,176
Opium - - - - -	7,421	11,918	4,497
Provisions—Preserved Meats - - - - -	19,398	30,440	11,047
Spirits—Brandy - - - - -	30,179	41,091	10,912

The excess, it will be observed, is principally in Coal, Flour, Preserved Provisions, Grain, Beer, Leather, Linen and Drapery, Molasses and Spirits.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

The greatest decrease was upon the undermentioned items:—

	1867.	1868.	Excess—1867.
	£	£	£
Butter and Cheese - - - -	43,771	21,337	22,434
Candles - - - - -	10,132	8,530	1,602
Coins—Gold - - - - -	2,041,383	1,771,005	270,378
Fruit—Green and Dried - - -	45,288	39,659	5,629
Gold Bars - - - - -	375,231	225,040	150,191
" Dust - - - - -	169,430	157,576	11,854
Grain—Wheat - - - - -	21,162	4,024	17,138
Iron and Steel - - - - -	10,439	5,544	4,895
Carriages and Gigs - - - -	5,676	8,729	1,947
Leather—Boots and Shoes - -	65,421	63,840	1,581
Oil Stores - - - - -	32,061	23,699	8,362
Skins—Horned Cattle - - -	66,556	48,811	17,745

In illustration of the remarkable progress of our commerce and the opening out of our internal resources referred to in the first paragraph of this section of my Report, I have appended a statement embracing the last four decennial periods, commencing with 1828. This arrangement conveys at a glance the history of the Colony's advancement; while at the same time it is suggestive of what may yet be achieved by the display of the same energy and enterprise which has been the means of placing New South Wales in the first rank of British Possessions. If in a space of forty years, so much has been accomplished by a comparatively small community, what may we not expect with a largely increased population with wealth at command, opportunities to employ it, and backed as these advantages are by that energetic spirit which bore the early colonists onward in their work.

	1828.	1838.	1848.	1858.	1868.
Population - - - - £	36,598	97,912	220,474	342,062	466,765
Acres under crop - - -	71,523	92,912	164,664	223,295	434,756
Coal exported - (tons)	..	1,388	6,266	113,649	548,036
" Value - - £	..	1,165	2,980	89,200	292,201
Wool exported - (lbs.)	834,343	5,749,376	22,969,711	13,553,835	36,548,442
" Value - - £	40,851	405,977	1,240,144	1,126,486	2,693,105
Tallow exported - (cwt.)	..	276	98,213	29,085	113,832
" Value - - £	..	695	140,579	53,186	176,340
Gold—Value - - - £	..	..	..	994,960	2,153,621
Shipping Inwards - (No.)	137	428	996	1,141	2,073
" - (tons)	32,559	91,777	199,304	348,984	724,193
" Outwards - (No.)	69	409	945	1,254	2,218
" - (tons)	20,186	93,004	187,322	366,825	776,419
Imports—Value - - - £	570,000	1,579,277	1,556,550	6,059,366	8,051,377
Exports - - - - £	90,050	802,768	1,830,368	4,186,277	7,192,904
Revenue—Ordinary - - -	96,713	335,294	396,863	1,379,675	2,476,700
" Loans - - - - £	..	..	..	76,776	1,617,112
Expenditure—Ordinary - -	97,952	499,396	460,531	1,209,796	2,646,903
" Loans - - - - £	..	..	..	360,770	640,536

Port Phillip was separated from New South Wales in the year 1851, and Queensland in 1859, which will account for the apparent falling off in the wool export. These changes, of course, affect the other headings.

The figures under 1868 show the exact condition of the Colony for that year.

The decennial table at page 96 shows the export of Grain, *the produce of the Colony*. It will there be seen that 1,146,913 bushels of Maize were shipped to other Colonies—the largest export under this item during the decennial period. The export of Flour and Bread took second position during the same years, there being 7,341,500 lbs. exported. The export of Butter and Cheese, however, does not rank very favourably compared with former years. Table No. 50, at page 97, shows the advance in the item of Preserved Meats exported, accounting for the marked diminution under the head of Salt Beef, Pork, &c. The export of Wool in 1868, *the produce of the Colony*, as shown in Table 53 at page 98, was of the value of 1,879,751*l.* The total value however, of Wool shipped, including Wool the produce of other Colonies, as shown at page 93, was 2,693,105*l.*

The Tallow, *the produce of the Colony*, exported in 1868, was large in quantity, being 93,901 cwt., of the value of 144,377*l.*; there having been also exported during the year 19,931 cwt., of the value of 31,963*l.*, previously received from other Colonies. The export of Coal, shown in the decennial table at page 100, was 548,036 tons, of the value of 292,201*l.*, a large item in the exports of the Colony. Gold and Coin, *the produce of the Colony*, exported, does not show so large an amount as previous years, being of the total value of 1,895,929*l.*, against 2,170,165*l.* in 1867. *Vide* Table 58, at page 100.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

## SHIPPING.

*Inwards.*

The number of vessels entered Inwards at the several Ports of the Colony in 1868 was 2,073, representing 724,193 tons, and manned by 34,531 seamen; being an increase of 205 vessels, 77,223 tons, and 1,324 seamen, upon the returns for 1867.

Shipping  
inwards.

With the exception of 1866, when the number of arrivals was 2,099, with an aggregate of 730,354 tons, the year 1868 exhibited the most favourable indication of activity among the shipping during any years of the last decennial period.

Of the vessels which anchored in our Ports in 1868, 1,922 were British, of 662,957 tons, giving employment to 32,537 men; 151 were Foreign, of 61,236 tons, with 1,994 men.

Nationality.  
Table 64.

Of the British ships, 1,096 arrived with cargoes and 826 in ballast; of the Foreign, 71 had cargoes and 80 were in ballast.

With cargoes  
of ballast.

Distinguishing the Ports of arrival, there were entered at—

Ports of  
Arrival.

	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	Tonnage.
Sydney - - - - -	1,080	8	1,088	408,979
Newcastle - - - - -	70	801	871	296,517
Grafton - - - - -	3	48	51	5,883
Eden - - - - -	9	12	21	8,511
Richmond River - - - - -	5	37	42	4,303
Total - - - - -	1,167	906	2,073	724,193

The following statement shows from whence the vessels came :—

From whence  
vessels came.

	No.	Tonnage.
Great Britain - - - - -	76	69,328
Victoria - - - - -	736	290,667
South Australia - - - - -	130	44,096
Tasmania - - - - -	103	23,988
New Zealand - - - - -	417	126,317
Western Australia - - - - -	2	340
Queensland - - - - -	382	97,390
Other British Possessions - - - - -	47	21,042
South Sea Islands - - - - -	41	6,076
Fisheries - - - - -	3	862
United States - - - - -	29	12,131
Foreign States - - - - -	107	31,956
Total - - - - -	2,073	724,193

*Outwards.*

The number of vessels cleared at Ports in the Colony in 1868 was 2,218, measuring 776,449 tons. Of these 2,064 were British, of a total capacity of 711,707 tons, with an aggregate crew of 39,154 men; and 154 were Foreign, of 64,742 tons measurement, and 2,035 seamen.

Shipping  
outwards.

The vessels leaving with cargoes numbered 2,144, of 753,079 tons, while only 74, of 23,370 tons, left in ballast.

Departure  
with cargoes.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

The Countries and Colonies for which these vessels cleared were for—

	No.	Tonnage.
Great Britain - - - - -	46	43,984
Victoria - - - - -	717	239,530
South Australia - - - - -	169	56,091
Tasmania - - - - -	108	27,454
New Zealand - - - - -	359	106,773
Western Australia - - - - -	1	170
Queensland - - - - -	338	88,341
Other British Possessions - - - - -	48	26,267
South Sea Islands - - - - -	43	6,876
United States of America - - - - -	52	31,468
Foreign States - - - - -	337	149,495
Total - - - - -	2,218	776,449

Destination.  
Vessels built  
and registered.

The Countries to which the various vessels sailed will be found in table 66.  
The number of vessels built and registered in the Colony during the past ten years may be ascertained from the table below.

	Vessels Built.		Vessels Registered.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1859 - - - - -	15	789	60	7,200
1860 - - - - -	17	1,135	52	7,212
1861 - - - - -	13	747	56	6,487
1862 - - - - -	13	1,911	69	13,388
1863 - - - - -	27	3,072	72	12,433
1864 - - - - -	40	3,814	102	20,238
1865 - - - - -	37	3,109	74	12,708
1866 - - - - -	43	3,031	107	16,315
1867 - - - - -	36	1,882	82	11,067
1868 - - - - -	22	1,696	82	15,128
Total - - - - -	263	21,186	756	122,176

The following is a description of those built and registered in 1868.

	Built.		Registered.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Ships - - - - -	..	..	2	1,073
Barques - - - - -	..	..	22	6,743
Brigs - - - - -	1	254	7	1,353
Brigantines - - - - -	3	319	6	636
Schooners - - - - -	5	559	16	1,346
Ketches - - - - -	8	278	11	361
Steamers - - - - -	5	286	18	3,616
Total - - - - -	22	1,696	82	15,128

## PART IV.

## MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

Mills.

The number of Mills for grinding and dressing grain has decreased from 198 in 1867, to 181 in 1868. It is however slightly in excess of that returned for the three years preceding. In 1860 there were 193 Mills in operation, since which the number has continued to decline.

Upon comparing the returns for the last four years, we gather that there were—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Steam Mills - - - - -	135	130	155	146
Water „ - - - - -	18	13	15	15
Wind „ - - - - -	14	10	10	10
Horse „ - - - - -	8	6	8	10

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

It will therefore be observed that Steam Mills are gradually superseding those propelled by other motive power. The largest number of steam mills were in the Metropolitan (15), Bathurst (14), and Armidale (11) Districts.

Manufactories, Works, &c., in 1868, show a marked increase over those returned for the year 1867. Manufactures,  
&c.

The classified decennial return (No. 76) presents a satisfactory picture of the progress of this branch of industrial pursuits. For the last two quinquennial periods, the following results are brought out—

	1863.	1868.
Connected with or dependent upon agriculture - -	847	2,107
Working on raw materials the production of the pastoral interest - - - - -	213	282
Manufacture of Food of which the raw material is not the produce of agriculture and of articles of Drink	40	132
Building Materials and Plastic Manufactures - -	311	429
Machine Manufactories - - - - -	82	103
Miscellaneous Works, &c. - - - - -	275	509
Total -	1,768	3,562

Woollen Manufactures are on the increase, 227,464 yards of Cloth and Tweeds having in 1868 been sent out from five establishments. In 1864 there were only 91,800 yards manufactured. Woollens.

In 1868 there were 28 establishments for the manufacture of Soap and Candles, against 30 in the previous year. The quantity of soap produced in 1868 weighed 81,549 cwt., and of candles 14,155 cwt. In 1867, 77,773 cwt. of the first, and 26,206 cwt. of the last mentioned article were turned out. Soap and  
Candles.

The quantity of Tobacco manufactured in 1868 was 7,808 cwt., an increase of 875 cwt. upon the previous year. Tobacco.

The number of factories in 1868 exceeded by five those in operation the year before.

Taking the mean of the last ten years, the production of Tobacco in 1868 has been satisfactory.

In 1864 the quantity returned was 8,619 cwt.—the largest of any year during the period referred to. The scarcity of the imported article, and the partial stoppage of supplies from America at that time, doubtless gave an impetus to the growth and manufacture of the weed.

The Boiling-down Establishments in 1868 had increased from 40 in 1867 to 49. Boiling-down  
Establish-  
ments.

The number of sheep, cattle, and pigs, slaughtered for tallow and lard during each year of the last quinquennial period is given below :—

	Sheep.	Horned Cattle.	Tallow produced.	Pigs.	Lard produced.
	No.	No.	cwt.	No.	lbs.
1864 - - -	39,927	60,090	75,241	4,569	19,736
1865 - - -	10,006	44,103	73,703	2,763	10,182
1866 - - -	..	2,868	19,416	1,026	6,284
1867 - - -	54,862	3,842	36,154	358	2,352
1868 - - -	179,498	1,574	45,013*	466	5,180

\* The quantity of Tallow exported is stated as 93,901 cwt. If these figures are correct, then the collections made by the Police as to the quantity produced at the several Boiling-down Establishments must be considerably below the mark.

It has been stated, and probably upon correct data, that the cause of the falling off in 1866 was occasioned by the high price of meat both here and in the adjacent Colonies. The item "Preserved Meat" accounts for the decrease of the article of tallow for the last two years.

**NEW SOUTH WALES.** The tallow produced in the Metropolitan District is principally from the **refuse** from butchers' shops.

**Rum.** The distillation of Rum during the year 1868 reached 77,431 gallons, against 20,903 gallons in the year before.

**Refined Sugar.** The manufacture of Refined Sugar increased from 119,693 cwt. in 1867 to 155,120 cwt. in 1868, a difference of 35,427 cwt. in favour of the year under review.

PART V.

PRODUCTION.

**Gold by escort.** The quantity and value of Gold brought to the Mint by escort in 1868 was slightly in advance of that returned for 1867, being 229,739 ounces, valued at 894,829*l.*; for the previous year the stated value was 863,798*l.* In 1862 it was 2,212,534, the highest of any year during the decennial period.

The following abstract statement gives the quantity and value of gold received during each of the last five years, from the Western, Southern, and Northern Districts. The decline would appear to have been general, and may probably be attributed to attractions elsewhere, as well as to the migratory propensities of the mining population.

Year.	Western District.		Southern District.		Northern District.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£
1864 ..	149,710	562,425	139,270	544,253	27,450	104,492	316,430	1,211,170
1865 ..	141,251	536,395	117,319	457,288	22,240	84,222	280,810	1,077,905
1866 ..	130,835	499,794	88,810	345,436	21,844	83,045	241,489	928,275
1867 ..	134,448	521,964	68,941	267,858	19,326	73,976	222,715	863,798
1868 ..	131,944	514,939	83,519	325,322	14,276	54,568	229,739	894,829
Total ..	688,188	2,635,517	497,859	1,940,157	105,136	400,303	1,291,183	4,975,977

**Average price of Gold.** The average price of Gold in the Western District was 3*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* per oz.; in the Southern District 3*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* per oz.; and in the Northern District 3*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* per oz.

**Miners' Rights.** The number of Miners' Rights issued in 1868 was 12,124, and in 1867 13,534; in 1864 it was 15,508.

Coal Mines.

**Coal raised, and value.** The Coal Mines have been steadily advancing since 1863. The produce of 18 mines in that year is given as 433,889 tons, valued at 236,230*l.* In 1868 the quantity of coal raised from 23 mines amounted to 954,231 tons, of the value of 417,809*l.*; with every prospect of the same satisfactory progression.

**Comparison of 1868 with 1867.** The Export of Coal to the neighbouring Colonies and to Foreign States in 1868, as compared with 1867, was as follows;—

	1867.		1868.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Victoria - - -	145,833	69,220	165,715	79,588
New Zealand - - -	79,576	41,255	92,605	47,336
Queensland - - -	2,884	1,487	3,970	2,095
Tasmania - - -	10,919	5,887	2,074	1,681
South Australia - - -	78,289	28,202	64,632	25,235
Singapore - - -	25,885	13,432	26,027	13,645
Hong Kong - - -	9,807	9,858	7,990	7,318
Shanghai - - -	54,774	39,297	92,958	57,730
United States - - -	22,118	13,546	33,205	22,107
Batavia - - -	15,400	9,341	17,806	9,577
Mauritius - - -	5,116	3,251	5,545	3,310
Other places - - -	28,256	18,483	35,509	22,579
Total - - -	473,357	253,259	548,036	292,201

From the return it will be perceived that the trade with China and Eastern ports, in 1868, comprised 26·46 per cent. of the whole quantity of coals shipped to Foreign account. NEW SOUTH WALES.

### *Copper.*

The quantity of Copper Ore brought to grass in 1868 is stated in the Returns to have been 3,466 tons 3 cwt., valued at 34,200*l.*; an increase of 580 tons when compared with the operations of the previous year. Copper Mines.

### *Iron.*

The Iron Mine at Nattai continues to be non-productive.

Iron.

### *Oil.*

The Hartley Kerosene and Paraffine Company raised 13,912 tons of Shale in 1868, valued at 41,736*l.*, against 4,000 tons the year before. Kerosene Shale.

The Great Western Company has been actively employed, 1,000 tons of Shale having been raised, valued at 3,000*l.*

At the Wollongong Mine, situated on American Creek, 2,040 tons of Shale are stated to have been released from their bed, valued at 4,080*l.*

In the Yass District, the Woolgarlo Galena Mining Company has recently commenced operations. Galena.

When it is recollected that these mineral deposits were only brought under notice for the first time in the Statistical Register for 1865, the promoters would appear to have shown much perseverance and energy in rendering them so productive. As the oil extracted from the mineral is now establishing itself in the Colonial market, and is favourably spoken of by consumers, we may find it very shortly checking, if not superseding, the importation of the foreign article.

### *Agriculture.*

The decennial return of the quantity of land occupied throughout the Colony during the year ended 31st March, 1869, and the produce of the cultivated lands, will be found at page 128 in the Appendix to this Report. From the results exhibited by this return we learn that the occupation of the land is steadily increasing, and that the breadth of cultivation has consequently been extended in a corresponding ratio.

The number of occupiers of land, exclusive of those for pastoral purposes, increased from 25,875 in 1867-8 to 26,581 in the year under review. Of these 16,510 were freeholders and 10,071 leaseholders. The former have increased at the rate of 5·67 per cent., but the latter class have decreased by 1·85 per cent. Occupiers of land.

The total extent of land held decreased from 7,737,651 acres in 1867-8 to 7,464,924 acres in 1868-9, or 3·65 per cent. With regard to tenure, 5,018,301 acres, or 67·22 per cent., were freehold; and 2,446,623 acres, or 32·78 per cent., were leasehold. The area under the freehold title had increased by 441,271 acres, while that under lease had decreased by 713,998 acres—a falling off in the aggregate holdings of 272,727 acres. Holdings.

The average quantity of land possessed by each freeholder in 1868-9 was 303 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres, by the leaseholder 243 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres.

As regards Cultivation, the freeholder had brought 277,082 acres under crop, while the leaseholder had 157,744 acres in the same condition. The whole area of cultivated lands had increased from 413,164 acres in 1867-8 to 434,826 acres in 1868-9, the increase being 21,662 acres, or 5·24 per cent. Cultivation.

The acreage of Enclosed Lands not in cultivation had risen from 3,034,675 in 1867-8 to 3,301,140 in 1868-9, being an increase of 266,465 acres, or 8·78 per cent. Enclosed Lands.

The extent of the holdings of Unenclosed Lands had decreased from 4,289,812 acres in 1867-8 to 3,728,957 acres in 1868-9, a falling off of 560,855 acres, or 15·04 per cent. Unenclosed Lands.

Comparing the average of Wheat in 1867-8 with that in 1868-9, we find that in the former year there were 149,142 acres under crop, and in the latter 164,206, a difference of 15,064 acres in favour of 1868—the produce being 1,433,807 and 1,887,085 bushels respectively. The yield per acre during 1868-9 averaged 11 bushels 29 lbs., against 9 bushels 37 lbs. in the year before. The return for the grain sown, however, fluctuates considerably according to seasons. The produce for the past year may be looked upon as favourable. Wheat.

The Wheat crop was at the rate of 4 bushels and 2 lbs. to every head of the population; but as a portion has to be set aside for seed wheat, and the average rate of con- Produce to population.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

sumption is calculated to be from 7 to 8 bushels per head, it follows that we produce insufficient to meet the demand by at least 50 per cent., which will account for the large importations of flour and bread-stuffs from the adjacent Colonies and elsewhere, to satisfy the requirements of the community. It will therefore be understood that before the Colony can be regarded as self-supporting in this particular, the area of land for wheat crop must be extended in a proportionate ratio—that is to say, we must increase the acreage so as to raise the produce to a level with our wants.

## Maize.

The Maize crop for 1868-9 exceeded that of the preceding year by 644,900 bushels. In 1867-8, 115,522 acres were planted, against 120,807 in 1868-9, being an increase of 5,285 acres, or 4·57 per cent. The yield in 1868-9 was 3,777,405 bushels, or 31 bushels 12 lbs. per acre, while that for 1867-8 gave 3,132,505 bushels, or an average of 27 bushels 5 lbs. per acre. As the manufacture of Maizena or Corn Flour is largely increasing, and the soil and climate of this Colony so favourable for the growth of this grain, we may fairly calculate that it is destined to become a very important item in farming products.

## Barley.

Barley covered 6,397 acres, or 1,257 acres in excess of 1867-8. The produce of the growth of this cereal increased from 62,392 bushels in 1867-8, to 94,715 bushels in 1868-9, giving 12 bushels 8 lbs. per acre in the former period, against 14 bushels 48 lbs. in that last mentioned.

## Oats.

The quantity of land cultivated for Oats in 1868-9 was 12,129 acres, to 13,142 acres in the year before, showing a decrease of 1,013 acres. The yield however, was in excess of that for 1867-8, which gave but 156,965 bushels, against 164,687 in 1868-9; the average return per acre being 13 bushels 34 lbs. in 1868-9, to 11 bushels 56 lbs. in 1867-8. The produce of the crop of oats in 1866-7 was 304,028 bushels, since which time it has decreased.

## Potato crop.

The area of land brought into cultivation for Potatoes in 1868-9 covered 16,391 acres—an increase of 951 acres when compared with the preceding year. The produce was 30,768 tons, or 2,714 tons less than that of 1867-8. The average crop for 1868-9 was 1 ton 17 cwt. per acre, while in 1867-8 it was 2 tons 3 cwt. The quantity produced in 1868-9 was less than in any year of the last sexennial period.

## Hay.

The Hay crop produced 80,543 tons against 91,869 in 1867-8, showing a decrease of 11,326 tons. The average per acre in 1867-8 was 1 ton 5 cwt.; in 1868-9, 1 ton 3 cwt.

## Cotton.

The returns for the past year fail to show the extent of land laid down for Cotton, or the quantity grown; from which it may perhaps be inferred that its cultivation is not sufficiently remunerative to induce its continuance. The produce in 1865 appears to have been the largest recorded, being 29,012 lbs.; the following year, however, it fell to 380 lbs.; the next there were no returns furnished; but in 1868 it appeared to revive, as 13,680 lbs. were stated to have been grown.

## Tobacco.

In 1868 the Tobacco crop covered 875 acres, against 626 acres in the year before, producing an increase of 1,890 cwt. In 1863, during the period of the American struggle, 15,315 cwt. were returned as the yield of that year, which, from the comparatively small importation of this article, probably found a ready and paying market; since the American trade has been reopened, the imports of tobacco have swelled considerably, and perhaps tended to check the enterprise of the colonial grower, who appears to have turned his land to other account.

Sugar-cane  
crop.

The cultivation of the Sugar-cane is now becoming a permanent industry, and assuming a most important feature in agricultural operations. In 1864, when the first returns were furnished to this department, there were only 2 acres in crop which produced 280 lbs.; since then the extension of the growth of sugar has attracted considerable attention; and I doubt not that in a few years the importations of this article of general consumption will be sensibly diminished by the encouraging results of the enterprising efforts of the settlers.

To afford a clear view of what has been achieved in this branch of agriculture, I append a brief statement of the progress of the plantations from the year 1864.

For the year ended 31st March 1864,	2 acres	produced	280 lbs.
"	1865, 22	" "	4,478 "
"	1866, 141	" "	5,700 "
"	1867, 116	" "	17,780 "
"	1868, 646	" "	134,740 "
"	1869, 2,584	" "	3,264,824 "

With such an extraordinary productive increase, and taking into consideration the fact of the canes planted within the last three or four years coming into full bearing and per-

fection, we may now with confidence look forward to a multiplied return of the yield of this new source of wealth. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The breadth of land devoted to the growth of the Grape has also largely increased. From the statement, (Table 95, page 128) we learn that in 1864 there were only 1,640 acres under cultivation, producing 136,970 gallons of wine, 2,033 gallons of brandy, and 393 tons of fruit for table use. Since then the acreage has annually been extended, and the produce has been correspondingly large, as will be seen by the following figures:— Vineyards.

		Acres.		Gallons of Wine.	Brandy manufactured.
Year ending 31st March, 1865;	acres in crop	1,849	producing	161,298	... 3,077
"	1866	2,126	"	168,123	... 1,439
"	1867	2,281	"	242,183	... 3,176
"	1868	2,531	"	285,283	... 3,856
"	1869	3,115	"	412,587	... 1,888

besides an average of 593 tons of fruit annually for table use.

As regards the quality of the wine produced in the Colony, competent judges affirm that it will bear a favourable comparison with the greater portion of those imported, besides being decidedly more wholesome from its purity. Its cheapness is another advantage which will aid its becoming more generally appreciated.

### Pastoral.

The returns of Live Stock for 1868 present a favourable comparison with those for the previous year. Live Stock.

With the view of adding to the interest which invests this important source of Colonial wealth, I have tabulated the information possessed by the Department relating to pastoral pursuits, commencing with the year 1828, and showing the increase for each decennial period from that time. In perusing this table, it should be borne in mind that although the numbers of live stock appear large, yet from the parent stock of this Colony sprung those vast herds and flocks which now spread over Australia and New Zealand, not alone feeding their rising populations, but supplying an Export for the home market in the staple article of wool alone to the value of 1,879,751*l.* annually, as shown in the export return to be found in the Appendix.

Taking the fair average market value of live stock at the present time, we may assume that the pastoral returns represent the enormous sum of over ten millions and a half pounds. Distributing the number of stock over population, there would be for every head nearly 4 horned cattle and 32 sheep. In 1860 it was calculated that there were 7 horned cattle and rather more than 17 sheep to each person. Aggregate value.

The following figures illustrate our progress in live stock for the past forty years:— Progressive increase.

	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1828 - -	12,479	262,868	536,391	—
1838 - -	—	No returns.	—	—
1848 - -	113,895	1,752,852	11,660,819	70,875
1858 - -	200,713	2,110,604	7,581,762	92,843
1868 - -	280,818	1,761,411	15,080,625	176,901

Victoria was separated in 1851, and Queensland in 1859.

In my Report preceding the table for 1867, I appended a statement showing the total number of Live Stock in the the Australian Colonies, including New Zealand; I now reproduce those figures, conceiving they will afford conclusive evidence of the astounding growth of this pastoral property. Aggregate Stock throughout Australia and New Zealand.

It appeared from the latest available returns that in 1867 there were throughout the group of Colonies 636,674 horses, 3,867,678 horned cattle, 46,812,859 sheep, and 598,430 pigs.

These numbers are the accumulated products of the comparatively insignificant returns of live stock in 1828.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

## PART VI.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

*Coin and Gold Bullion.*

We now come to the Monetary and Financial Returns, as published in tables 101 to 133 inclusive, pages 134 to 193 of the Register, from which it will be seen that on 31st December 1868, the British coins and Australian sovereigns and gold bullion in the Mint, Treasury, and the Banks, was 2,379,916*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, being an increase of that in the same coffers on 31st December of the preceding year of 598,098*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* The average of the year shows 2,009,826*l.* 1*s.*, against that of 1867 of 1,727,932*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

*Notes in circulation.*

The notes in circulation on 31st December, 1868, were to the value of 719,684*l.*, the average circulation being stated at 653,183*l.*; those of 1867 were respectively, in circulation 31st December, 1867, 664,818*l.*, average 531,516*l.*

The average liabilities and assets of the various banks, and of the capital and profits, are shown in the Quarterly Returns published in Table 110.

The total liabilities on 31st December 1868, for notes and bills in circulation, deposits and balances due to other banks, is given as 7,533,690*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, while the assets are shown as 11,690,225*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, including Government securities.

The paid-up capital is given at 7,634,656*l.*, and the amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring last dividend was 1,941,540*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

The returns for 1867 give 6,906,466*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* as the liabilities, and 10,574,571*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* as assets; the amount of reserved profits at time of declaring last dividend being 1,969,688*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; there being less by 28,147*l.* 14*s.* to the reserved fund in 1868 than in 1867. The assets stated in the quarterly return ending 31st December, 1868, were in advance of 1867 to the extent of 1,115,654*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; but the liabilities of 1868 are more by 627,224*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* than those for quarter ending 31st December, 1867.

*Savings' Bank.*

The New South Wales Savings' Bank shows that there were on 31st December 1868, 15,965 depositors, with 712,306*l.* 5*s.* to their credit; and an amount of 10,756*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* to the credit of 1,076 Crown prisoners. The Country Districts show 151,858*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* to the credit of 3,666 depositors; the amount to credit of the Reserved Fund being 107,058*l.*, and to Profit and Loss Account 19,592*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* The advance in the number of depositors was 1,730 in Sydney, and 490 in country districts. There was also an advance to the credit of the prisoners of 507*l.* 6*s.* The total deposits on 31st December of the respective years 1867 and 1868 being 711,245*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, and 874,921*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, an advance of 163,675*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in favour of 1868. The assets by investments on 31st December, 1868, were 999,282*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

*Mint.*

The value of Gold, at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz., received at the Mint for coinage in 1868 was 2,359,525*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, and sovereigns were issued to the value of 2,319,000*l.* The bullion issued, valued at the before-stated rate, was to the extent of 26,728*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* The amount of gold received at the Mint from the various Colonies was as follows:—

	Quantity. ozs.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
New South Wales - - - -	232,488·660	904,422	7	10
Victoria - - - - -	30,767·330	128,177	8	6
New Zealand - - - - -	218,566·140	880,708	11	4
Queensland - - - - -	122,457·470	440,494	12	5
Tasmania - - - - -	168·210	648	14	3
California - - - - -	391·920	1,447	1	10
British Columbia - - - -	175·480	614	3	5
Coin - - - - -	791·630	3,012	10	6
	<hr/> 605,806·840	<hr/> 2,359,525	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 1

there being a marked diminution in each item of gold received and coin issued on the year 1867.

*Railways.*NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

The passenger traffic on the four lines of Railway for 1867 and 1868, and the total earnings, is given as follows:—

LINES.	Total Passengers.		Earnings.				Increase, 1868.		
	1867.	1868.	1867.		1868.		Passengers.	Earnings.	
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
North - - -	129,383	186,623	59,475	9	1	63,460	9	2	57,240 3,985 0 1
South - - -	218,541	427,307	94,911	3	9	108,191	13	8	208,766 13,280 9 11
West - - -	46,779	80,688	29,722	8	5	46,936	17	8	33,909 17,214 14 3
Richmond - - -	14,576	19,945	4,963	6	11	5,769	13	1	5,369 806 6 2
Total - - -	409,279	714,563	189,072	3	2	224,358	13	7	305,284 35,286 10 5

The total amount of working expenses for 1867 and 1868, as shown by the tables of those years, was as follows:—

LINES.	1867.			1868.			Increase, 1868.			Decrease, 1868.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
North - - -	40,373	11	4	36,994	3	7	—	—	—	3,379	7	9
South - - -	63,377	17	0	87,780	6	11	24,402	9	11	—	—	—
West - - -	8,712	17	3	14,855	16	10	6,142	19	7	—	—	—
Richmond - - -	4,859	16	10	4,449	17	5	—	—	—	409	19	5
Total - - -	117,324	2	5	144,080	4	9	30,545	9	6	3,789	7	2

*Electric Telegraphs.*

Upon the Telegraph Lines throughout the Colony there were forwarded during 1868 an advance in the number of messages of 2425 on 1867. The extent in miles of the wire was, 1867, 3,567, and 1868, 4,385, an addition of 818 miles. The total cost of construction up to December 31st, 1868, was 169,949*l.* 16*s.*

*Postal Communication.*

From the decennial return at page 176, there appears to have been a diminution in the correspondence of 1868 to that of 1867, as regards the whole of the deliveries, foreign, inland, and town. The newspapers posted to foreign parts show an increase on 1867, but those posted for inland delivery were 334,750 short of those posted for same purpose in 1867. The diminution in the number of letters was as follows,—foreign delivery 42,394, inland 146,700, town 3,372. The total letters posted in 1867 were 6,748,356; in 1868 only 6,555,890 were posted. The parcels posted were also short by 72,310 of those of 1867.

*Money Orders.*

The remittances during 1868, through the 161 offices, by Money Orders, were to the amount of 247,488*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, represented in 56,492 orders issued; the orders paid were 50,437, of the value of 222,570*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* The amount remitted and paid was in advance of that of 1867, although the number of orders issued were less by 4,364.

*Public Accounts.*

The Debit and Credit Account of the Revenue and Receipts, and of the Expenditure, for the year 1868, of the Colony, stood as follows:—

Balances at the credit of the various Accounts, on 31st December, 1867, were	£	s.	d.
Revenue and Receipts during the year 1868	587,228	3	5
Proceeds of Debentures sold to meet claims upon Superannuation Fund	4,281,611	8	7
Ditto to meet claims on Police Superannuation Fund	3,980	0	0
	2,020	0	0
Total	£4,874,839	12	0

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

The debit of the Loans Account on 31st December, 1867,	£	s.	d.
appears as - - - - -	960,678	2	11
Payments during 1868, on the various Public Accounts -	3,480,494	4	1
Debentures issued for realization, Police Superannuation Fund -	2,000	0	0
Ditto Civil Service Superannuation Fund -	4,000	0	0
Balances to the credit of the various Accounts on 31st December, 1868 - - - - -	427,667	5	0
Total - - - - -	£4,874,839	12	0

The various particulars of the receipts and disbursements will be found in **Table 121**, at page 180 of the Register.

The receipts were at the rate of 5*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* per head from the population, and the disbursements at the rate of 5*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* per head, being an increase of 15*s.* 3*d.* per head upon the charges for receipts, and of 1*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* per head on disbursements, as compared with the year 1867.

The principal increases in the Revenue were in the receipts from—

	£	s.	d.
Customs - - - - -	64,198	13	1
Spirits distilled in the Colony - - - - -	6,886	13	3
Railways - - - - -	27,117	11	11
Miscellaneous - - - - -	28,144	17	0

The items of decrease were—

Refined Sugar and Molasses - - - - -	2,946	13	4
Land Revenue - - - - -	3,831	5	5
Assessment on Sheep - - - - -	4,518	17	9
Contributions under Cattle Disease Prevention Act - - - - -	3,328	10	11
Fees under Brands Registration Act - - - - -	13,142	6	4
Fees of various Offices - - - - -	2,082	11	6

The disbursements under the various departments of the Government are set out in Tables 123 to 125, at pages 183 to 187.

#### Public Debt.

A statement of the Public Debt on 31st December 1868 is given at page 188, showing the indebtedness of the Colony at 8,564,830*l.*;—at the close of 1867 it stood at 6,917,630*l.*, being a further charge against the Colony in one year of 1,647,200*l.*

## PART VII.

### PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure upon Public Works during the year 1868 has been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Railways - - - - -	560,840	17	10
Electric Telegraphs - - - - -	12,755	0	8
Roads and Bridges - - - - -	135,813	16	5
Harbours and Rivers - - - - -	78,483	1	3
Dry Dock - - - - -	4,721	10	7
Public Buildings - - - - -	95,305	18	11
Minor Roads and Bridges - - - - -	7,935	3	1

This expenditure is inclusive of that paid from the Loan Fund.

The expenditure upon the Sydney Sewerage Works was 39,649*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, and upon the Sydney Waterworks 55,690*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* These works are not under the immediate superintendence of the Government.

The expenditure upon Railways exceeded that of 1867 by 9,594*l.*; on Electric Telegraphs by 1,913*l.*; on Harbours and Rivers by 13,065*l.*; and on Public Buildings by 8,619*l.*

*Meteorology.*NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

The monthly tabulated results of observations at the Government Observatory will be found in Table 135, at pages 212 and 213.

*Real and Leasehold Estates.*

The value expressed in the 2,136 absolute conveyances registered during 1868 was 550,696*l.*, and in the 76 absolute assignments of leasehold estates, 19,651*l.* The grand total amount represented in the deeds registered (exclusive of leases) is 1,787,836*l.*, and the annual rental secured by the 283 leases registered is 16,750*l.* The total number of deeds registered during 1868 was 5,110. These figures are exclusive of the transactions under the Real Property Act hereafter spoken of.

*Mortgages—Real Estate.*

Comparing the Return of 1868 with that of 1867, it is shown that the amount lent in the first-named year was less than that of 1867 by 7,927*l.*; the total amount lent during 1868 upon real security being 648,180*l.* The amount lent upon town, suburban, country, and town and country lands conjointly, is given in the following table:—

Year.	Lent on—				Total.
	Town Lands.	Suburban Lands.	Country Lands.	Town and Country conjointly.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1868 ..	249,691	.. 68,919	.. 306,478	.. 23,092	.. 648,180*

The number and amount of discharges of real securities during 1868 stood as follows:— Number, 662; amount, 399,493*l.*, against 514 of the amount of 452,933*l.* in 1867. The conveyances under mortgages were respectively, in 1868, 246,—amount, 115,492*l.*; and in 1867, 58,—amount, 33,090*l.*

*Mortgages on Live Stock.*

Large sums are still annually lent upon this security. During 1868 there were 370 mortgages given, representing security for 1,399,479*l.*, over 2,997,019 sheep, 211,811 head of cattle, and 7,769 horses; and showing an advance upon the amount lent in 1867 of 194,468*l.* The discharges in 1868 of previous mortgages numbered 111, representing 962,596*l.*

*Liens on Wool.*

These have during 1868 been the source of large accommodation. 286 liens were registered, of the value of 512,121*l.* These securities are, however, only annual, and therefore much of the amount represented as lent in 1867, and perhaps previous years, is again represented as secured in 1868.

*Liens on Growing Crops.*

This is also an annual security. In 1867, 13,895*l.* is shown as having been lent on 171 liens; in 1868, 112 liens were registered, the amount secured being 11,308*l.*, a decrease on 1867 of 2,587*l.*

*Real Property Act.*

There has been a slight decrease of 20 during 1868 on the preceding year in the number of applications under this Act. The value of land included in the applications is expressed at 214,813*l.*; the fees received were consequently short of those of 1867 by 304*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The number of grants recorded is also short by 193 of those recorded in 1867; the value, however, expressed in the grants of 1868 exceeded that of 1867 by 59,057*l.* The total consideration-money stated in the transfers effected under the Act in 1868 was 111,135*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, and the amount of money secured by mortgages in the same year was 254,610*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* The total value of the land under the operation of the Act, on 31st December, 1868, was 2,661,484*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; the total number of instruments recorded in 1868 being 1,094.

*Registration of Deeds and Real Property Act conjointly.*

From the two branches of registration of transactions of real and leasehold estates, it appears from the returns that the absolute transfers under the two systems were to the extent of 681,482*l.*, and the gross amount of money lent was 902,790*l.*

\* Being exclusive of the amount lent under Real Property Act.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.*Civil Jurisdiction.*

The return at page 216 shows that during 1868 the number of writs issued for cases before the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts was 2002. The cases entered for trial were 243, and judgments were signed for 247,695*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* The bills filed in Equity were 25; the petitions numbered 67; and decrees and orders, 151. Under the Testamentary Jurisdiction there were 236 probates granted, the estates being stated at 491,437*l.*, and 201 letters of administration were issued, of the stated amount of 125,498*l.* There were under the Appellate Jurisdiction from Insolvency 4 cases, and 6 from District Courts. The number of civil cases tried during 1868, in the Supreme and Circuit Courts, were,—in the Central Court, Sydney, 92 cases; in Circuit Courts, 39; before special juries there were 3 cases tried; before the District Courts there were tried 5,984 cases; verdicts were obtained in 5,329 cases for the plaintiffs, and in 655 for the defendants; of the 5,984 cases tried, 94 were before jury and 5,890 without jury. Motions were made in 30 cases for new trials, of which 12 were granted.

*Insolvencies.*

The Insolvencies recorded in 1868 were less than those of 1867 by 150. The voluntary insolvencies were 507, and 27 were compulsory. The stated liabilities and assets were as follow:—

			£	s.	d.
Insolvencies 534	Liabilities	-	572,651	11	10
	Assets	-	233,098	17	5
	Deficiency	-	£339,552	14	5

*Volunteer Corps.*

The strength of the Volunteer Corps on the 31st December 1867 and 1868, stood as follows:—

	1867.	1868.	Increase.
Permanent Staff	13	18	5
Honorary Staff	..	2	2
„ Chaplains	..	2	2
Brigade Band	31	31	..
Artillery	446	537	91
Rifles—			
Sydney Battalion	351	476	125
Suburban	291	532	241
Country Corps	405	829	424
Cadet Corps	..	70	70
	1,537	2,497	960

The total muster of the Naval Brigade on the same dates was:—

	1867.	1868.
Four companies in Sydney	184	184
One company at Newcastle	46	46

*Land Sales.*

During 1868 there were sold of Lands in the Settled Counties:—

	A.	R.	P.
140 lots of Town Lands, containing	63	1	37 $\frac{3}{4}$
180 lots of Suburban Lands „	632	0	25 $\frac{3}{4}$
426 lots of Country Lands „	20,898	2	22
Total	21,594	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

realizing 27,508*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*

In 1867 the area sold was 20,544*a.* 0*r.* 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*, realizing 31,751*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* The deposits forfeited were, in 1868, 151*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*; in 1867, 877*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*

The sales in the pastoral districts in 1868 show :—

	A.	R.	P.
358 lots of Town Lands, containing - - -	202	0	11½
140 lots of Suburban Lands „ - - -	344	1	34½
965 lots of Country Lands „ - - -	127,804	2	2½
<b>Total - - -</b>	<b>128,351</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>

realizing 133,470*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

The total area of land sold in pastoral districts in 1867 was 98,500*a.* 2*r.* 14½*p.*, realizing 107,091*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* The deposits forfeited were, in 1868, 443*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, in 1867, 965*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*

#### *Conditional Purchases.*

A return has been added to the Register showing the number, area, and amount realized on Conditional Purchases since 1862. It will be seen by this return that 22,995 selections have been made, embracing an area of 1,764,061 acres; the amount paid for deposits being 441,015*l.* for balance of purchase money, 81,373*l.*, and for interest 52,137*l.*, making the gross receipts 574,525*l.* The return does not give the unpaid balance of purchase money; this sum must, however, be considerable, as the selectors are at liberty to retain possession of the lands upon payment of 5 per cent. per annum upon the unpaid balance of the purchase money. Deducting the amount paid for deposit and the amount for balance of purchase money from the gross amount of sales at 20*s.* per acre, there appears still to be due the sum of 1,241,673*l.*—inclusive, however, of selections forfeited, the area of which has not been shown.

#### *Alienated and Unalienated Lands.*

The total acres of Alienated and Unalienated Lands in the various counties, and in the remaining portion of New South Wales, will be found at page 228, tables 161 and 162. The lands leased for pastoral purposes will be seen in table 164, at page 230. From this table it is shown that the total annual rent payable is 254,950*l.*

The foregoing Report having called attention to the principal features of the accompanying Statistical Register, I have only to refer inquirers for more specific information to the various returns as published.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) THEO. JAS. JAQUES,  
Registrar-General.

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, FROM THE YEAR 1859 TO 1868 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	SCHOOLS.		Commitments for Trial.	Convictions.	Mills.	Manufactories, Works, &c.	Number of Acres under crop.	LIVE STOCK.				COAL RAISED.		LAND SALES.	
					Schools.	No. of Scholars.						Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Amount realised.
1859	336,572	14,415	3,295	5,642	739	32,840	753	406	177	549	247,542½	214,684	2,190,976	5,162,671	119,701	308,213	204,371	135,167	252,627
1860	348,546	14,233	2,945	6,562	798	34,767	685	405	193	745	260,798	251,497	2,408,586	6,119,163	180,662	368,862	226,493	109,216	155,316
1861	358,278	14,681	3,222	5,343	849	37,874	820	437	184	788	297,575	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,054	146,091	342,067	218,820	189,936	222,594
1862	367,495	15,434	3,326	6,524	925	42,211	879	514	181	859	302,138½	273,389	2,620,383	6,145,651	125,541	476,522	305,234	67,292	216,988
1863	378,934	15,679	3,314	6,653	976	46,810	887	497	180	1,768	307,035	262,554	2,032,522	7,790,969	135,899	433,889	236,230	92,016	192,113
1864	392,589	16,881	3,480	6,445	1,022	48,427	975	590	174	2,084	318,854	284,567	1,924,119	8,271,520	164,154	549,012	270,171	58,216	112,719
1865	411,388	17,283	3,578	6,596	1,069	53,453	1,123	686	175	2,132	378,254½	282,587	1,961,905	8,132,511	146,901	585,525	274,303	101,350	213,241
1866	431,412	16,950	3,462	7,361	1,155	59,594	1,255	770	159	2,389	451,225½	278,437	1,771,809	11,562,155	137,915	774,238	324,049	358,652	261,590
1867	447,620	18,317	3,426	8,631	1,180	63,183	1,180	702	188	2,274	413,164	280,201	1,728,427	13,909,574	173,168	770,012	342,655	119,044	264,660
1868	466,765	18,485	3,736	7,225	1,254	66,835	1,006	601	181	3,562	434,756½	280,818	1,761,411	15,080,625	176,901	954,231	417,809	149,945	265,250

a	The reduction in the year 1859 was caused by the separation of Queensland from New South Wales.
b	The Census was taken in 1821, 2, 3, 5, 8, 33, 6, 2nd March, 1841, population 130,856
	2nd March, 1846, " 189,609
	2nd March, 1851, " 187,243
	1st March, 1856, " 266,189
	1st March, 1856, " 266,189
	7th April, 1861, " 350,860
	Land conditionally sold under the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861"

Price of land in 1825, 7s. 6s. to 10s. per acre. The minimum price of land was 5s. per acre from 1832 to 1840; 12s. per acre, 1840-2. (30s. in Port Phillip, in 1841). 20s. per acre from 1843 to present time. In 1822, 3, 4, 5, the accounts were kept in Spanish dollars and British money; generally in Spanish dollars. Transportation ceased in 1840. The Return of the Revenue and Expenditure previous to 1850 cannot be accurately ascertained. In addition to the above Expenditure, the Imperial Government paid large sums for the maintenance of convicts and military. Gold discovered in May, 1851. The Loans Expenditure previous to 1853 cannot be shown.

<sup>d</sup> Exclusive of the overland traffic.  
<sup>e</sup> Includes the Gold received at the Mint from other Colonies, and converted into bars and coin.  
<sup>f</sup> Includes of the Overland Traffic.  
<sup>g</sup> Includes 270,543s. proceeds of Treasury Bills, issued under the Act of Council 27 Vict., No. 8, to cover deficit of 1863 and previous years.  
<sup>h</sup> The Revenue and Expenditure columns include "Church and School Lands Revenue," "Police Reward Fund," "Police Superannuation Fund," and "Superannuation Fund," 27 Vict. No. 11.

<sup>a</sup> The reduction in the year 1859 was caused by the separation of Queensland from New South Wales.

<sup>b</sup> The Census was taken in 1821, 2, 3, 5, 8, 33, 6.

<sup>c</sup> The Census was taken in 1821, 2, 3, 5, 8, 33, 6.

<sup>d</sup> Exclusive of the overland traffic.

<sup>e</sup> Includes the Gold received at the Mint from other Colonies, and converted into bars and coin.

<sup>f</sup> Includes of the Overland Traffic.

<sup>g</sup> Includes 270,543, proceeds of Treasury Bills, issued under the Act of Council 27 Vict., No. 8, to cover deficit of 1863 and previous years.

<sup>h</sup> The Revenue and Expenditure columns include "Church and School Lands Revenue," "Police Reward Fund," "Police Superannuation Fund," and "Superannuation Fund," 27 Vict., No. 11.

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## QUEENSLAND.

QUEEN-  
LAND.  
No. 14.

No. 14.

### REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT ON THE STATISTICAL REGISTER OF QUEENSLAND for the YEAR 1868.

To the Hon. ARTHUR HODGSON, Esq., Colonial Secretary.

SIR,

Registrar-General's Office, Brisbane, July 5, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for presentation to Parliament, "THE  
"STATISTICAL REGISTER OF THE COLONY OF QUEENSLAND, for the year ending 31st December,  
"1868," together with the following comparative tables and explanatory remarks.

#### *Parliamentary Business.*

The first session of the third Parliament of Queensland was prorogued on the 4th day of March, by His Excellency the Acting Governor in person, until the 21st day of April. By proclamation dated 14th day of April, the same was further prorogued until the 19th day of May; and, by subsequent proclamation, until the 4th day of August; on which day, the second session of the third Parliament was opened by His Excellency the Acting Governor in person. A vote of "want of confidence" being proposed, and carried, in reply to the speech delivered upon that occasion, an adjournment took place until the 19th day of the same month, the Honourable the Colonial Secretary stating "that His Excellency the Acting Governor had declined to receive advice upon the course "Ministers proposed to take, in consequence of the vote of Thursday last, pending the "arrival of the newly-appointed Governor, who was daily expected." Upon His Excellency's arrival, a further prorogation took place; and on the 26th day of August, the Parliament was dissolved.

#### FIRST SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT.

In obedience to the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, dated the 1st day of October, the Members of the new Parliament assembled on the 17th day of November, and, having been sworn in, proceeded to elect a speaker. The late speaker, the Honourable Gilbert Elliott, was re-elected. The House then adjourned until the following day. On the 18th, the new Governor, Colonel Blackall, opened Parliament in person. On the address in reply to the speech delivered by His Excellency being moved, an amendment tantamount to a vote of want of confidence in the Government was proposed, which amendment was negatived by the casting vote of the Speaker, after an animated debate which lasted two nights. An adjournment then took place until the following Tuesday, when the Honourable the Colonial Secretary informed the House that the Ministry had tendered its resignation, which His Excellency the Governor had been pleased to accept. On the 25th, when the House met, it was announced that, owing to the mover of the amendment being unable to form a Ministry, the Honourable Charles Lilley had been called upon to do so, and had succeeded. The House then adjourned until the 29th of December.

#### *Population.*

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND, 31ST DECEMBER, 1868.

Males, 65,843	-	Females, 41,584	-	Persons, 107,427
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Upon comparing this statement with the estimated population on the 31st December, 1867, it will be seen that the addition made to the population during the former year

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amounted to 6,007 males, and 1,571 females; in all, 7,578 persons. The centesimal rate of increase being, males 10·04 per cent.; females, 3·92 per cent.; and in the total population, 7·60 per cent.

In contradiction of an impression which seems to prevail amongst some portion of the community, that a serious decrease has lately taken place in the population, I append a table, showing the centesimal rate of increase which has actually taken place in each year, from 1865 to the end of 1868, from all causes.

A.

TABLE showing the CENTESIMAL RATE of INCREASE in the POPULATION during the last Five Years.

	Year.			Males.	Females.	Persons.
	1863	-	-	33·37	32·76	33·13
	1864	-	-	21·12	18·53	20·11
	1865	-	-	17·14	20·93	15·68
	1866	-	-	7·48	12·79	9·56
	1867	-	-	4·41	2·88	3·79
	1868	-	-	10·04	3·92	7·60

The highest centesimal rate of increase in the population took place in 1863; at which time it reached 33·13 per cent.; from that year to 1867, there was a considerable falling off. It is, however, satisfactory to perceive that during 1868 the centesimal rate of increase had again reached a point approaching to that attained in the year 1866. It is with regret that I observe the centesimal rate of increase amongst the females bears so small a proportion to that which has taken place in the male portion of the population within the last two years.

In order fully to set at rest the erroneous impression respecting the supposed decrease of our population, owing to excess of emigration over immigration, I have prepared a small table, which shows the arrivals and departures by sea during the year 1868. Much of this increase having taken place owing to excess of arrivals over departures from the neighbouring colonies, it may fairly be assumed that the inducements to settle in this Colony are attracting attention.

B.

	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.			EXCESS OF ARRIVALS.			EXCESS OF DEPARTURES.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Great Britain -	338	215	553	151	79	230	187	136	323	—	—	—
Australian Colonies -	10,724	1,127	11,851	7,692	1,126	8,818	3,032	1	3,033	—	—	—
Polynesia -	957	18	975	40	—	40	917	18	935	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries -	3	—	3	4	3	7	—	—	—	1	3	4
Totals -	12,022	1,360	13,382	7,887	1,208	9,095	4,136	155	4,291	1	3	4
Departures -	7,887	1,208	9,095	Less excess of Departures			1	3	4	—	—	—
Excess of Arrivals	4,135	152	4,287				4,135	152	4,287	—	—	—

The estimated mean population of the year was as under :—

Males, 64,839 - Females, 40,799 - Persons, 103,638

Table C shows the actual increase which took place in the population, from all sources, during each quarter of the year 1868 :—

## C.

RETURN showing the INCREASE of the POPULATION of QUEENSLAND, from the 2nd MARCH to 31st DECEMBER, 1868.

QUEENSLAND.

MONTH OF MARCH.			
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Population on the 2nd March, as per Census - - - - -	60,746	39,155	99,901
Add two and a half per cent. for Non-collection - - - - -	1,519	978	2,497
Increase by excess of Births over Deaths, from the 2nd to the 31st March - -	62,265	40,133	102,398
Increase by excess of Male Immigration over Emigration by Sea, during the same period - - - - -	70	106	176
	1,164	—	1,164
Decrease by excess of Female Emigration over Immigration - - - - -	63,499	40,239	103,738
	—	4	4
Population on the 31st March - - - - -	63,499	40,235	103,734
Increase during 29 days - - - - -	1,234	102	1,336
SECOND QUARTER.			
Population on the 1st April - - - - -	63,499	40,235	103,734
Increase by excess of Births over Deaths during the quarter - - - - -	280	402	682
Increase by excess of Immigration over Emigration by Sea, during the quarter -	656	3	659
Population on 30th June - - - - -	64,435	40,640	105,075
Increase during the quarter - - - - -	936	405	1,341
THIRD QUARTER.			
Population on the 1st July - - - - -	64,435	40,640	105,075
Increase by excess of Births over Deaths during the quarter - - - - -	325	442	767
Increase by excess of Immigration over Emigration by Sea during the quarter -	2,681	224	2,905
Population on the 30th September - - - - -	67,441	41,306	108,747
Increase during the quarter - - - - -	3,006	666	3,672
FOURTH QUARTER.			
Population on the 1st October - - - - -	67,441	41,306	108,747
Increase by excess of Births over Deaths during the quarter - - - - -	272	369	641
Decrease by excess of Emigration over Immigration by Sea, during the quarter -	67,713	41,675	109,388
	1,870	91	1,961
Population on the 31st December - - - - -	65,843	41,584	107,427
Increase of Female Population by excess of Births over Emigration by Sea, during the quarter - - - - -	—	278	278
Decrease of Male Population by excess of Emigration over Immigration by Sea, during the quarter - - - - -	1,598	—	1,598
Decrease during the quarter - - - - -	—	—	1,320
Increase from 2nd March to 31st December - - - - -	3,578	1,451	5,029

The following tables, D, E, F, G, refer to the vital statistics of the Colony, and show a satisfactory result in our social progress during the year. Tables D and E contain the number of births and deaths which took place during 1868. The births, numerically, have decreased 16, compared with the results shown in 1867; and the deaths increased 54 over the number of that year, so that the increase of births over deaths is 2,661 in 1868, against 2,731 in 1867; being a slight falling off in the ratio of increase by births over deaths of 2.56 per cent. on that of the previous year. The largest increase in births during last year occurred in the Maryborough District.

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## D.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of BIRTHS in the years 1867 and 1868; also the Proportion of FEMALES TO MALES born in each year.

District.	1867.			1868.			Total Increase* or Decrease† in the latter year.	Increase* or Decrease† per cent. in the latter year.	Females born to every 100 Males born in 1867.	Females born to every 100 Males born in 1868.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Banana - - - -	5	7	12	15	14	29	* 17	*141·68	140·00	93·33
Bowen - - - -	64	55	119	46	40	86	† 33	† 27·73	85·94	86·96
Brisbane - - - -	768	707	1,475	658	655	1,313	†162	† 10·98	92·06	99·54
Burke - - - -	2	—	2	3	5	8	* 6	*300·00	—	166·66
Cape River - - - -	—	—	—	1	5	6	* 6	—	—	500·00
Cardwell - - - -	5	7	12	2	4	6	† 6	† 50·00	140·00	200·00
Condamine - - - -	13	14	27	8	12	20	† 7	† 26·00	107·69	150·00
Dalby - - - -	79	68	147	87	70	157	* 10	* 6·80	86·08	80·46
Drayton and Toowoomba -	333	326	659	263	287	550	†109	† 16·54	97·90	109·12
Gayndah - - - -	55	50	105	56	39	95	†10	† 9·52	90·90	69·64
Gladstone - - - -	36	25	61	30	36	66	* 5	* 8·20	69·44	120·00
Goondiwindi - - - -	6	10	16	12	8	20	* 4	* 25·00	166·67	66·66
Ipswich - - - -	271	317	588	275	271	546	† 42	† 7·10	116·97	98·54
Leyburn - - - -	15	14	29	18	14	32	* 3	* 10·34	93·33	77·77
Mackay - - - -	21	17	38	10	23	33	† 5	† 13·16	80·95	23·00
Maryborough - - - -	117	103	220	183	168	351	*131	* 59·54	88·03	91·80
Nanango - - - -	9	12	21	5	12	17	† 4	† 19·08	133·33	240·00
Nebo - - - -	9	4	13	7	6	13	—	—	44·44	85·71
Peak Downs - - - -	22	14	36	40	30	70	* 34	* 94·44	63·64	75·00
Princhester - - - -	5	—	5	2	4	6	* 1	* 20·00	—	200·00
Rockhampton - - - -	251	246	497	272	228	500	* 3	* 0·60	98·01	83·82
Roma - - - -	17	19	36	44	47	91	* 55	*152·80	111·76	106·82
Somerset - - - -	—	—	—	—	2	2	* 2	—	—	—
Springaure - - - -	4	15	19	21	15	36	* 17	* 89·47	395·00	71·43
St. George - - - -	9	16	25	13	12	25	—	—	176·78	92·31
St. Lawrence - - - -	6	9	15	7	10	17	* 2	* 13·33	150·00	142·85
Surat - - - -	7	5	12	6	13	19	* 7	* 58·33	71·43	216·66
Tambo - - - -	4	5	9	5	4	9	—	—	125·00	80·00
Taroom - - - -	9	7	16	14	14	28	* 12	* 75·00	77·78	100·00
Townsville - - - -	9	24	33	25	23	48	* 15	* 45·45	266·67	92·00
Warrego - - - -	6	3	9	9	12	21	* 12	*133·33	50·00	133·33
Warwick - - - -	106	91	197	122	95	217	* 20	* 1·01	85·85	77·87
Woogaroo - - - -	12	11	23	8	15	23	—	—	91·66	187·50
Total - - - -	2,275	2,201	4,476	2,267	2,193	4,460	† 16	† 0·36	93·07	96·74

## E.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of DEATHS in the years 1867 and 1868; also the Proportion of DEATHS of FEMALES to every 100 DEATHS of MALES in 1868.

District.	1867.			1868.			Total Increase* or Decrease† in the latter year.	Increase* or Decrease† per cent. in the latter year.	Number of Deaths of Females to every 100 Deaths of Males in 1867.	Number of Deaths of Females to every 100 Deaths of Males in 1868.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Banana - - - -	6	2	8	13	1	14	* 6	*175·00	33·33	7·69
Bowen - - - -	27	17	44	50	12	62	* 18	*140·90	62·96	24·00
Brisbane - - - -	301	227	528	316	182	498	† 30	† 94·32	75·41	57·60
Burke - - - -	21	6	27	22	1	23	† 4	† 85·18	28·57	4·54
Cape River - - - -	—	—	—	7	3	10	* 10	—	—	42·85
Cardwell - - - -	5	2	7	2	1	3	† 4	† 42·86	40·00	50·00
Condamine - - - -	2	3	5	4	2	6	* 1	*120·00	150·00	50·00
Dalby - - - -	30	14	44	33	15	48	* 4	*109·09	46·67	45·45
Drayton and Toowoomba -	134	93	227	88	95	183	† 44	† 80·61	69·40	107·95
Gayndah - - - -	23	7	30	32	13	45	* 15	*150·00	30·43	40·62
Gladstone - - - -	11	3	14	10	5	15	* 1	*107·14	27·27	50·00
Goondiwindi - - - -	6	3	9	3	2	5	† 4	† 55·55	50·00	66·66
Ipswich - - - -	83	71	154	95	71	166	* 12	*107·79	85·54	74·78
Leyburn - - - -	4	6	10	2	2	4	† 6	† 40·00	150·00	100·00
Mackay - - - -	9	2	11	4	—	4	† 7	† 36·36	22·22	—
Maryborough - - - -	34	27	61	115	63	178	*117	*191·80	—	54·80
Nanango - - - -	5	1	6	3	2	5	† 1	† 83·33	20·00	66·66
Nebo - - - -	11	1	12	5	—	5	† 7	† 41·66	9·09	—
Peak Downs - - - -	28	6	34	43	7	50	* 16	* 47·06	21·43	16·30
Princhester - - - -	6	1	7	4	—	4	† 3	† 57·14	16·67	—
Rockhampton - - - -	182	99	281	131	82	213	† 68	† 75·80	54·40	62·60
Roma - - - -	14	7	21	31	16	47	* 26	*223·81	50·00	51·61
Somerset - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springaure - - - -	23	3	26	20	8	28	* 2	*107·69	13·04	40·00
St. George - - - -	3	—	3	10	3	13	* 10	*433·33	—	30·00
St. Lawrence - - - -	9	1	10	—	3	3	† 7	† 30·00	11·11	—
Surat - - - -	10	4	14	4	2	6	† 8	† 42·85	140·00	50·00
Tambo - - - -	6	1	7	9	2	11	* 4	*157·14	16·67	22·22
Taroom - - - -	15	3	18	11	1	12	† 6	† 66·66	20·00	90·90
Townsville - - - -	13	7	20	31	9	40	* 20	*200·00	153·85	29·03
Warrego - - - -	7	4	11	8	2	10	† 1	† 90·90	57·14	25·00
Warwick - - - -	52	34	86	44	26	70	† 16	† 81·40	65·38	59·09
Woogaroo - - - -	8	2	10	15	3	18	* 8	*180·00	25·00	20·00
Total - - - -	1,088	657	1,745	1,165	634	1,799	* 54	* 3·09	60·48	54·42

## F.

TABLE comparing the DEATHS of the year 1868 with the BIRTHS of the same Year.

District.	Deaths in 1868.	Births in 1868.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Excess of Deaths over Births.	Deaths have Centesimally increased faster* or slower† than Births.
Banana - - - - -	14	29	15	—	† 107·14
Bowen - - - - -	62	86	24	—	† 38·71
Brisbane - - - - -	498	1,313	815	—	† 163·65
Burke - - - - -	23	8	—	15	* 65·22
Cape River - - - - -	10	6	—	4	* 40·00
Cardwell - - - - -	3	6	3	—	† 100·00
Condamine - - - - -	6	20	14	—	† 233·33
Dalby - - - - -	48	157	109	—	† 227·08
Drayton and Toowoomba - - - - -	183	550	367	—	† 200·55
Gayndah - - - - -	45	95	50	—	† 11·11
Gladstone - - - - -	15	66	51	—	† 340·00
Goondiwindi - - - - -	5	20	15	—	† 300·00
Ipswich - - - - -	166	546	380	—	† 228·92
Leyburn - - - - -	4	32	28	—	† 700·00
Mackay - - - - -	4	33	29	—	† 725·00
Maryborough - - - - -	178	351	173	—	† 97·20
Nanango - - - - -	5	17	12	—	† 240·00
Nebo - - - - -	5	13	8	—	† 160·00
Peak Downs - - - - -	50	70	20	—	† 40·00
Princhester - - - - -	4	6	2	—	† 50·00
Rockhampton - - - - -	213	500	287	—	† 134·74
Roma - - - - -	47	91	44	—	† 93·62
Somerset - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—
Springaure - - - - -	28	36	8	—	† 28·57
St. George - - - - -	13	25	12	—	† 92·31
St. Lawrence - - - - -	3	17	14	—	† 466·66
Surat - - - - -	6	19	13	—	† 216·66
Tambo - - - - -	11	9	—	2	* 18·18
Taroom - - - - -	12	28	16	—	† 133·33
Townsville - - - - -	40	48	8	—	† 20·00
Warrego - - - - -	10	21	11	—	† 110·00
Warwick - - - - -	70	217	147	—	† 210·00
Woogaroo - - - - -	18	23	5	—	† 27·77
Total - - - - -	1,799	4,460	2,682	21	† 149·08
Less excess Deaths over Births - - - - -	—	—	21		
Excess of Births over Deaths - - - - -	—	—	2,661		

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G.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of DEATHS of CHILDREN, under FIVE YEARS of AGE, REGISTERED in the years 1867 and 1868.

District.	1867.			1868.			Increase* or Decrease† in the Deaths of Children under two years of age.	Increase* or Decrease† in the Deaths of Children two years of age and under five years.	Total Increase* or Decrease† in the Deaths of Children under five years of age.
	Under two years.	Two and under five years.	Total under five years.	Under two years.	Two and under five years.	Total under five years.			
Banana - -	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bowen - -	17	5	22	12	4	16	† 5	† 1	† 6
Brisbane - -	271	45	316	235	35	270	†36	†10	†46
Burke - -	4	2	6	1	—	1	† 3	† 2	† 5
Cape River - -	—	—	—	4	1	5	* 4	* 1	* 5
Cardwell - -	8	1	4	1	—	1	† 2	† 1	† 3
Condamine - -	4	—	4	1	—	1	† 3	—	† 3
Dalby - -	22	2	24	23	2	25	* 1	—	* 1
Drayton and Toowoomba }	117	27	144	86	35	121	†31	* 8	†23
Gayndah - -	13	2	15	9	1	10	† 4	† 1	† 5
Gladstone - -	10	—	10	6	1	7	† 4	* 1	† 3
Goondiwindi - -	3	—	3	2	—	2	† 1	—	† 1
Ipswich - -	67	14	81	95	17	112	*28	* 3	*31
Leyburn - -	6	—	6	—	2	2	† 6	* 2	† 4
Mackay - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	† 2	—	† 2
Maryborough - -	31	2	33	83	15	98	*52	*13	*65
Nanango - -	1	1	2	2	—	2	* 1	† 1	—
Nebo - -	3	—	3	—	—	—	† 3	—	† 3
Peak Downs - -	5	2	7	6	7	13	* 1	* 5	* 6
Princhester - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	† 1	—	† 1
Rockhampton - -	140	20	160	98	16	114	†42	† 4	†46
Roma - -	10	—	10	18	3	21	* 8	* 3	*11
Somerset - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springure - -	5	—	5	4	2	6	† 1	* 2	* 1
St. George - -	1	1	2	4	1	5	* 3	—	* 3
St. Lawrence - -	—	—	—	8	—	3	* 3	—	* 3
Surat - -	4	—	4	2	—	2	† 2	—	† 2
Tambo - -	3	—	3	—	1	1	† 3	* 1	† 2
Taroom - -	6	—	6	—	—	—	† 6	—	† 6
Townsville - -	12	2	14	10	—	10	† 2	† 2	† 4
Warrego - -	2	2	4	4	—	4	* 2	† 2	—
Warwick - -	39	19	52	33	6	39	† 6	† 7	†13
Woogaroo - -	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Total - -	806	141	947	746	149	895	* 8	†52	†60

Analyzing the deaths of children under five years of age, it is with pleasure I draw attention to the fact that the total number of deaths under the age mentioned is much below that of the year 1867. Deaths of children under two years of age in 1867 numbered 806; above two and under five years, 141; the total number of deaths under five years being 947. During the year 1868, however, only 746 children died under two years; 149 over two and under five; the total number of deaths of children under five being 895. The decrease in this class of deaths during last year was therefore as follows:—Under two years, 60; above two and under five, an increase of 8; leaving a total decrease in deaths under five years of 52. The percentage of deaths under the age last mentioned to the total deaths in 1868 being 49·74 per cent. The respective number of deaths for the years 1867 and 1868 were, in 1867, 1,745; in 1868, 1,799; the increase in the latter year numbering only 54; and the centesimal rate of increase being 3·09 per cent.

The favourable results ascertained with respect to the total deaths amongst the population will be more readily perceived by the table given below, in which is shown the centesimal rate of increase or decrease in the number of deaths registered annually for the last five years.

H.

Year.	Numerical Increase* or Decrease† in Deaths each Year.	Centesimal Rate of Increase* or Decrease† in Deaths each Year.
1864 - -	*171	*13·41
1865 - -	*287	*19·85
1866 - -	*629	*36·29
1867 - -	†617	†26·12
1868 - -	* 54	* 3·09

TABLE showing the NUMBER of MARRIAGES CELEBRATED in each of the Years 1867 and 1868.

District.	Year.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Primitive Methodists.	United Methodist Free Church.	Congregational.	Baptist.	Particular Baptist.	Lutheran.	Hebrew Church.	German Independent Church.	Bible Christians.	Registration Act.	Total in 1867.	Total in 1868.
Banana -	1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
	1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bowen -	1867	—	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	—
	1868	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	14
Brisbane -	1867	52	72	70	25	13	3	18	9	5	38	—	—	3	21	329	—
	1868	44	63	55	25	7	3	9	10	2	26	3	—	1	18	—	266
Burke -	1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Cape River -	1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1868	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cardwell -	1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
	1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Condamine -	1867	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	1868	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7
Dalby -	1867	5	11	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	26	—
	1868	5	7	2	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	28
Drayton and Too- woomba -	1867	17	43	16	18	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	13	—	1	118	—
	1868	19	38	11	5	—	—	5	—	—	10	1	7	—	4	—	100
Gayndah -	1867	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	15	21	—
	1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	8
Gladstone -	1867	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	—
	1868	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	13
Goondiwindi -	1867	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
	1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ipswich -	1867	15	40	12	26	5	—	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	9	117	—
	1868	15	32	15	9	2	—	—	—	8	4	—	—	—	3	—	88
Leyburn -	1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
	1868	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mackay -	1867	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	—
	1868	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Maryborough -	1867	11	11	—	6	—	—	—	11	—	8	—	—	—	2	49	—
	1868	7	22	21	7	—	—	12	20	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	94
Nanango -	1867	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
	1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Nebo -	1867	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—
	1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Peak Downs -	1867	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	—
	1868	—	1	—	2	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Princhester -	1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rockhampton -	1867	12	39	29	2	22	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	120	—
	1868	6	40	35	3	12	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99
Roma -	1867	2	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	18	—
	1868	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	20
Somerset -	1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Springsure -	1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1868	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	13
St. George -	1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
	1868	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
St. Lawrence -	1867	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
	1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Surat -	1867	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
	1868	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5
Tambo -	1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
	1868	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5
Taroom -	1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1868	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Townsville -	1867	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	—
	1868	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	18
Warrego -	1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
	1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warwick -	1867	9	23	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—
	1868	14	16	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	41
Woogaroo -	1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total in 1867 -	—	134	261	141	87	40	3	54	23	5	55	—	15	3	114	935	—
Total in 1868 -	—	135	244	161	53	23	3	53	36	10	43	4	7	1	90	—	863

QUEENSLAND.

Table I. shows the number of marriages registered during the year 1868. It will be seen, upon comparison with that of 1867, that a decrease has taken place; the centesimal rate of decrease being 7·70 per cent.

### Education.

At page 130 of the Register will be found a return, showing the number of primary schools under the supervision of the Board of General Education for the year ending 31st December, 1868. The return shows the number of schools to be 73, as against 60, for the previous year; and the average daily attendance of pupils to have been 4,819, as against 4,359; the centesimal rate of increase being 10·55 per cent.

The expenditure for the year for salaries and rent amounted to 10,007*l.* 12*s.*, showing an increase of 673*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* over that of the previous year; a very small increase, when it is borne in mind that there were 13 more schools open in 1868 than in 1867. It afforded me pleasure, when writing my report for the latter year, to observe that parents duly appreciated the energy displayed by the Board of General Education, in constantly opening new schools: and how gladly they availed themselves of the opportunities thus presented of educating their children. The same remarks apply equally well upon this occasion, and possibly with greater force; especially as it must not be forgotten that the year 1868 was one of general depression throughout the Colony.

The return of private schools, published at page 131, shows the number to have been 94 in 1868, as against 88 in 1867; and the number of scholars in the former year to have been 2,877, as against 2,225 in the latter. At one time it seemed as though the primary schools were seriously injuring the private ones; such, however, does not appear to have been the case; for, upon reference to the comparative table annexed, it will be seen that the number of scholars attending private schools during 1868 increased in a greater ratio than those attending the primary ones.

### J.

Year.	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												PRIVATE SCHOOLS.								
	Number of Schools.	Increase in the latter year.	Centesimal Increase in the latter year.	Aggregate Attendance of Scholars.	Increase in the latter year.	Centesimal Increase in the latter year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Increase in the latter year.	Centesimal Increase in the latter year.	Salaries and Rent.	Increase in the latter year.	Centesimal Increase in the latter year.	Number of Schools.	Increase in the latter year.	Number of Scholars.	Increase in the latter year.	Centesimal Increase in the latter year.				
1867	60	—	—	9,138	—	—	4,359	—	—	£ 9,334	s. 9	d. 4	—	—	88	—	2,225	—	—		
1868	73	13	21·66	9,751	613	6·28	4,819	460	10·55	10,007	12	0	673	2	8	7·21	94	6	2,877	622	21·62

### Crime.

The following tables, lettered respectively K, L, are summaries compiled from returns which will be found at pages 86 and 89 of the Register—1st. Of the number of criminal cases, and their results of acquittal or conviction respectively, tried before the Central Criminal Court, holden at Brisbane and the several Circuit Courts of the Colony; 2nd. A similar summary of criminal cases, tried before the several District Courts of the Colony.

### K.

#### CENTRAL CRIMINAL and CIRCUIT COURTS, 1868.

Offences.	Brisbane.	Ipewich.	Toowoomba.	Maryborough.	Rockhampton.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Total Tried.
Felonies - -	3	5	3	11	5	8	19	27
Misdemeanours	3	—	1	—	—	2	2	4
Total - -	6	5	4	11	5	10	21	31

L.  
DISTRICT COURTS, 1868.

Offences.	Metropolitan District.	Northern District.	Western District.	Remanded or Discharged.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Total Tried.
Felonies - - -	22	71	20	46	16	51	113
Misdemeanours - - -	15	11	5	11	7	13	31
Total - - -	37	82	25	57	23	64	144

These tables compare very favourably with similar ones published in 1867 ;—in the Central Criminal and Circuit Courts, the number of cases of felony tried being 27, as against 45 ; and of misdemeanours 4, as against 10 in 1867. The proportion of acquittals in those courts was somewhat different, being, as to felonies, 33 per cent. in 1867, as against 30 per cent. in 1868 ; whilst the misdemeanours were so few in the aggregate as scarcely to justify comparison. In the District Courts a similar satisfactory result is apparent, the cases of felony in 1868 numbering 113, as against 146 in 1867. The results, however, are very different ; for whereas in the latter year the acquittals amounted to 42 per cent. of cases tried, in 1868 they only amounted to 14 per cent.

Table M shows the proportion the commitments as well as convictions bore to the population from 1860 to 1868.

M.

Year.	Population on the 30th June in each year.	Number of Commitments.	Number of Convictions.	PROPORTION TO POPULATION.			
				Commitments.		Convictions.	
				Ratio per 1,000.	Or	Ratio per 1,000.	Or
1860 - - - -	26,538	41	30	1·545	1 in 647	1·130	1 in 884
1861 - - - -	31,720	43	24	1·355	1 in 737	0·704	1 in 1,321
1862 - - - -	38,198	55	23	1·439	1 in 694	0·602	1 in 1,660
1863 - - - -	51,324	91	56	1·771	1 in 563	1·091	1 in 916
1864 - - - -	67,184	94	61	1·399	1 in 714	0·907	1 in 1,184
1865 - - - -	78,753	136	99	1·727	1 in 579	1·257	1 in 794
1866 - - - -	94,678	290	178	3·734	1 in 326	1·880	1 in 531
1867 - - - -	96,848	251	114	2·591	1 in 385	1·177	1 in 849
1868 - - - -	105,075	175	85	1·665	1 in 600	0·809	1 in 1,236

Table N is a summary compiled from the return which will be found at page 90 of the Register, and contains the results of cases heard before the various Magistrates' Courts throughout the Colony.

N.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, 1868.

Offences.	No. of Cases Investigated.		Committed for Trial.		Convicted summarily.		Remanded or Discharged.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Against Person - - - -	682	59	62	—	394	37	226	22
Against Property - - - -	792	39	123	5	305	14	364	20
Against Merchant Seamen's Act - - - -	118	—	—	—	87	—	31	—
Against Master and Servants Act - - - -	615	31	2	—	383	21	230	10
Drunkenness - - - -	1,567	203	1	1	1,181	142	385	60
Vagrancy - - - -	391	131	—	—	279	108	112	23
All other Offences - - - -	1,167	115	18	2	857	83	292	30
Total - - - -	5,332	578	206	8	3,486	405	1,640	165

The business transacted at these courts shows an increase during the year 1868, the number of cases disposed of in that year being 5,910, as against 5,240 in 1867.

QUEENS-  
LAND.

The annexed table, O, shows the number of cases heard from the year 1860 to the end of 1868, exclusive of petty debts cases. A great increase has taken place under the heading "All other Offences;" but most of those cases are of a trifling nature, such as breaches of municipal bye-laws, &c., &c.

## O.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of CRIMINAL CASES INVESTIGATED and DISPOSED OF in the COURTS of PETTY SESSIONS, from the Year 1860 to 1868.

Year.	Offences against the Person.		Offences against Property.		Offences against the Merchant Seamen's Act.		Offences against the Master and Servants Act.		Drunkenness.		Vagrancy.		All other Offences.		Total Number of Cases Investigated.	
	Cases.	Convictions.	Cases.	Convictions.	Cases.	Convictions.	Cases.	Convictions.	Cases.	Convictions.	Cases.	Convictions.	Cases.	Convictions.	Remanded or Discharged.	Committed for Trial, or Summarily Convicted.
1860 - - -	475	297	219	94	—	—	—	—	715	565	—	—	—	—	453	956
1861 - - -	497	365	361	201	—	—	—	—	1,170	1,032	17	11	—	—	346	1,699
1862 - - -	487	326	482	243	—	—	—	—	1,809	1,563	371	274	—	—	659	2,490
1863 - - -	432	268	530	256	—	—	—	—	1,669	1,206	307	210	—	—	867	2,071
1864 - - -	789	574	611	248	—	—	—	—	2,104	1,735	374	267	—	—	877	3,001
1865 - - -	379	199	845	334	160	136	91	55	2,646	2,076	463	362	501	334	1,375	3,710
1866 - - -	426	238	763	238	209	179	145	101	2,283	1,758	320	255	437	278	1,241	3,342
1867 - - -	693	412	987	358	91	62	649	418	1,674	1,232	506	392	640	420	1,695	3,545
1868 - - -	741	431	831	319	118	87	646	404	1,770	1,323	522	367	1,282	940	2,019	3,891

## Banks.

## GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

At pages 93, 94, and 95, will be found returns showing the amount of business transacted at the Government Savings Bank during the year 1868. The following table will enable the reader to see at a glance how the business of that valuable institution has increased since its establishment in 1865. The results of the past year must in every way be considered very satisfactory, and certainly tend to show great frugality on the part of the labouring classes.

## P.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the BUSINESS TRANSACTED in the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK since its foundation in 1865.

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount to their Credit on 31st December in each year.		Amount of Interest added to Depositors' Accounts.		Total Sum Deposited during each year.		Total Sum Withdrawn during each year.		Average Value of Accounts open on 31st December each year.		Average Value of each Deposit.		Average Value of each Withdrawal.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1865 -	1,803	56,582	2 9	980	9 6	82,065	5 11	26,463	12 8	31	7 7	11	8 7	16	7 10
1866 -	2,485	89,451	18 4	3,533	6 1	136,982	14 11	107,646	5 5	35	19 11	15	0 1	20	4 5
1867 -	3,130	123,158	8 3	4,730	16 9	126,597	12 5	97,621	19 3	39	6 11	15	18 6	19	2 8
1868 -	4,276	220,662	9 9	7,725	5 6	210,148	15 2	120,369	19 2	51	12 1	17	7 4	18	15 5

## JOINT STOCK BANKS.

The following table gives the aggregate banking transactions of the several private banks carrying on business in the Colony for each quarter of each year since the 1st January, 1860.

TABLE comparing the AGGREGATE LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the COLONIAL BANKING ESTABLISHMENTS at the termination of each Quarter of the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

Quarters of the Year.	Year.	LIABILITIES.										ASSETS.									
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks and Branches.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.								
First Quarter.	1860	£ 32,734 16 6	£ s. d. 2,419 7 7	£ s. d. 57,161 1 5	£ s. d. 166,574 10 6	£ s. d. 258,889 16 0	£ s. d. 52,677 3 1	£ s. d. Nil.	£ s. d. 7,172 5 2	£ s. d. 4,804 18 8	£ s. d. 1,666 11 5	£ s. d. 390,250 8 9	£ s. d. 456,071 7 1								
	1861	£ 46,975 11 8	£ s. d. 2,889 5 2	£ s. d. 57,521 8 2	£ s. d. 310,812 6 3	£ s. d. 360,760 1 2	£ s. d. 66,225 3 4	£ s. d. 51 8 6	£ s. d. 14,255 17 7	£ s. d. 1,290 15 10	£ s. d. 5,374 10 8	£ s. d. 558,895 5 5	£ s. d. 596,073 1 4								
	1862	£ 78,110 10 1	£ s. d. 5,710 7 5	£ s. d. 726 13 2	£ s. d. 310,813 1 1	£ s. d. 395,890 11 9	£ s. d. 86,015 14 5	£ s. d. 113 15 3	£ s. d. 19,491 5 1	£ s. d. 1,860 1 2	£ s. d. 5,965 10 8	£ s. d. 630,686 12 11	£ s. d. 744,132 19 6								
	1863	£ 89,165 12 10	£ s. d. 9,971 0 0	£ s. d. 102,634 19 3	£ s. d. 368,348 19 11	£ s. d. 570,120 12 0	£ s. d. 108,455 19 4	£ s. d. Nil.	£ s. d. 27,283 12 4	£ s. d. 3,917 3 1	£ s. d. 2,226 7 11	£ s. d. 789,239 8 3	£ s. d. 931,132 10 6								
	1864	£ 122,916 3 4	£ s. d. 16,126 13 3	£ s. d. 180,371 18 10	£ s. d. 568,318 9 7	£ s. d. 887,733 14 5	£ s. d. 160,162 3 4	£ s. d. 553 18 1	£ s. d. 36,007 8 10	£ s. d. 8,579 12 1	£ s. d. 7,634 16 1	£ s. d. 1,234,653 16 10	£ s. d. 1,447,651 15 3								
	1865	£ 172,615 16 3	£ s. d. 20,320 7 2	£ s. d. 19,271 12 10	£ s. d. 754,360 7 10	£ s. d. 966,567 14 1	£ s. d. 177,809 17 6	£ s. d. 19,222 2 11	£ s. d. 41,671 10 0	£ s. d. 15,746 7 6	£ s. d. 12,292 18 6	£ s. d. 1,630,792 6 0	£ s. d. 1,897,535 2 5								
	1866	£ 190,165 16 6	£ s. d. 17,631 1 2	£ s. d. 29,777 3 10	£ s. d. 770,102 10 6	£ s. d. 1,007,676 12 0	£ s. d. 193,173 16 0	£ s. d. 6,369 14 6	£ s. d. 54,364 12 7	£ s. d. 10,991 18 8	£ s. d. 24,409 13 9	£ s. d. 2,083,256 16 8	£ s. d. 2,372,566 12 2								
	1867	£ 126,269 16 7	£ s. d. 16,762 7 9	£ s. d. 19,439 4 9	£ s. d. 648,379 11 2	£ s. d. 910,851 0 3	£ s. d. 222,337 9 10	£ s. d. 9,884 5 9	£ s. d. 64,316 0 4	£ s. d. 8,191 4 8	£ s. d. 23,118 10 2	£ s. d. 1,759,627 1 9	£ s. d. 2,087,474 12 6								
1868	£ 150,234 10 8	£ s. d. 22,040 6 10	£ s. d. 29,313 2 5	£ s. d. 982,554 3 3	£ s. d. 1,164,142 3 2	£ s. d. 311,740 13 4	£ s. d. 14,590 7 10	£ s. d. 78,624 5 5	£ s. d. 14,470 12 0	£ s. d. 17,911 12 10	£ s. d. 1,503,721 12 0	£ s. d. 1,941,059 3 5									
Second Quarter.	1860	£ 35,744 19 11	£ s. d. 2,596 7 10	£ s. d. 47 17 1	£ s. d. 182,435 4 5	£ s. d. 220,824 9 3	£ s. d. 58,385 2 11	£ s. d. 39 11 5	£ s. d. 7,946 19 0	£ s. d. 1,694 19 11	£ s. d. 2,844 16 1	£ s. d. 420,138 16 4	£ s. d. 491,050 5 8								
	1861	£ 52,143 9 2	£ s. d. 3,451 3 7	£ s. d. 778 10 0	£ s. d. 267,351 16 8	£ s. d. 323,724 19 5	£ s. d. 71,292 1 7	£ s. d. 43 12 6	£ s. d. 16,363 6 10	£ s. d. 1,672 9 8	£ s. d. 6,901 19 2	£ s. d. 504,818 1 4	£ s. d. 611,091 11 1								
	1862	£ 80,773 11 5	£ s. d. 7,284 14 11	£ s. d. 595 11 5	£ s. d. 314,769 17 11	£ s. d. 403,423 15 8	£ s. d. 90,691 5 3	£ s. d. Nil.	£ s. d. 21,415 9 10	£ s. d. 2,477 7 8	£ s. d. 4,149 1 11	£ s. d. 652,029 8 4	£ s. d. 770,762 13 0								
	1863	£ 93,078 15 5	£ s. d. 12,983 12 9	£ s. d. 1,880 15 7	£ s. d. 412,591 16 7	£ s. d. 520,534 10 4	£ s. d. 114,641 6 6	£ s. d. Nil.	£ s. d. 29,197 6 9	£ s. d. 4,248 13 11	£ s. d. 2,334 8 8	£ s. d. 891,873 7 11	£ s. d. 1,042,295 3 9								
	1864	£ 129,518 19 5	£ s. d. 20,398 15 6	£ s. d. 16,436 18 0	£ s. d. 675,020 15 1	£ s. d. 841,375 8 0	£ s. d. 206,044 15 1	£ s. d. 1,372 14 7	£ s. d. 35,820 17 11	£ s. d. 7,881 2 7	£ s. d. 11,849 3 4	£ s. d. 1,286,689 3 2	£ s. d. 1,549,677 16 8								
	1865	£ 170,209 17 8	£ s. d. 23,035 2 1	£ s. d. 24,318 4 10	£ s. d. 756,613 13 11	£ s. d. 971,196 18 9	£ s. d. 180,961 17 11	£ s. d. 7,561 1 5	£ s. d. 44,901 2 9	£ s. d. 10,669 5 6	£ s. d. 14,910 12 9	£ s. d. 1,674,249 3 5	£ s. d. 1,933,253 3 9								
	1866	£ 181,781 16 4	£ s. d. 21,808 16 9	£ s. d. 22,955 19 8	£ s. d. 776,423 8 2	£ s. d. 1,002,970 0 11	£ s. d. 197,247 15 7	£ s. d. 5,319 5 4	£ s. d. 56,835 11 6	£ s. d. 11,345 12 9	£ s. d. 18,472 3 9	£ s. d. 2,213,295 17 11	£ s. d. 2,502,516 6 10								
	1867	£ 115,338 17 0	£ s. d. 14,661 4 1	£ s. d. 17,337 7 9	£ s. d. 809,838 8 11	£ s. d. 957,175 17 9	£ s. d. 263,155 2 6	£ s. d. 10,172 7 9	£ s. d. 65,648 9 8	£ s. d. 9,648 4 9	£ s. d. 18,341 17 0	£ s. d. 1,633,981 19 8	£ s. d. 2,000,918 1 6								
1868	£ 160,018 1 5	£ s. d. 14,630 15 9	£ s. d. 17,901 19 6	£ s. d. 924,661 17 7	£ s. d. 1,117,212 14 3	£ s. d. 324,113 1 10	£ s. d. 12,331 19 7	£ s. d. 78,543 3 0	£ s. d. 15,965 10 3	£ s. d. 21,038 13 4	£ s. d. 1,456,251 6 10	£ s. d. 1,908,333 14 10									
Third Quarter.	1860	£ 39,963 3 5	£ s. d. 7,920 3 3	£ s. d. 18 7 8	£ s. d. 236,337 5 0	£ s. d. 284,238 19 4	£ s. d. 61,289 13 10	£ s. d. 86 8 1	£ s. d. 11,996 18 3	£ s. d. 1,289 11 11	£ s. d. 4,730 17 11	£ s. d. 472,537 11 4	£ s. d. 551,981 1 4								
	1861	£ 56,773 6 3	£ s. d. 3,617 13 0	£ s. d. 5 024 9 1	£ s. d. 266,700 10 9	£ s. d. 332,115 19 1	£ s. d. 78,869 2 2	£ s. d. 46 1 4	£ s. d. 16,475 6 1	£ s. d. 1,548 4 1	£ s. d. 4,325 4 6	£ s. d. 590,308 7 10	£ s. d. 691,572 6 0								
	1862	£ 79,599 11 5	£ s. d. 18,468 15 7	£ s. d. 941 17 11	£ s. d. 344,542 14 3	£ s. d. 443,552 19 2	£ s. d. 96,166 2 4	£ s. d. Nil.	£ s. d. 21,709 0 11	£ s. d. 2,337 18 6	£ s. d. 5,813 6 1	£ s. d. 683,826 15 9	£ s. d. 809,889 3 7								
	1863	£ 98,201 7 10	£ s. d. 20,382 3 9	£ s. d. 7,007 9 1	£ s. d. 435,877 1 2	£ s. d. 561,468 1 10	£ s. d. 117,332 16 5	£ s. d. 8 7 4	£ s. d. 32,118 7 4	£ s. d. 3,913 12 5	£ s. d. 5,425 18 3	£ s. d. 998,726 19 5	£ s. d. 1,157,526 1 2								
	1864	£ 141,629 16 3	£ s. d. 28,180 0 7	£ s. d. 25,433 4 3	£ s. d. 672,453 19 11	£ s. d. 867,679 1 0	£ s. d. 201,904 19 10	£ s. d. 6,256 4 7	£ s. d. 36,022 1 8	£ s. d. 8,615 15 6	£ s. d. 13,592 16 3	£ s. d. 1,427,928 7 2	£ s. d. 1,694,320 5 0								
	1865	£ 174,314 4 10	£ s. d. 20,154 15 6	£ s. d. 26,996 6 5	£ s. d. 780,845 3 6	£ s. d. 1,013,390 13 3	£ s. d. 196,134 19 1	£ s. d. 4,810 6 9	£ s. d. 49,159 17 10	£ s. d. 8,201 0 8	£ s. d. 17,493 0 5	£ s. d. 1,858,005 19 10	£ s. d. 2,133,805 4 7								
	1866	£ 185,496 17 5	£ s. d. 28,337 9 5	£ s. d. 31,428 6 3	£ s. d. 806,743 10 8	£ s. d. 1,032,006 3 9	£ s. d. 225,575 2 2	£ s. d. 5,841 15 5	£ s. d. 57,723 15 2	£ s. d. 9,451 8 2	£ s. d. 17,469 13 11	£ s. d. 2,300,963 3 11	£ s. d. 2,619,485 15 7								
	1867	£ 110,486 14 2	£ s. d. 12,081 5 4	£ s. d. 22,950 4 11	£ s. d. 788,660 8 1	£ s. d. 934,178 12 7	£ s. d. 301,280 4 2	£ s. d. 13,429 0 11	£ s. d. 65,585 12 8	£ s. d. 9,451 8 2	£ s. d. 22,570 4 2	£ s. d. 1,581,929 0 8	£ s. d. 1,994,240 10 9								
1868	£ 161,898 0 10	£ s. d. 14,274 10 5	£ s. d. 20,927 13 2	£ s. d. 955,849 7 5	£ s. d. 1,152,949 11 10	£ s. d. 336,516 12 0	£ s. d. 11,132 0 11	£ s. d. 80,271 1 3	£ s. d. 13,096 8 5	£ s. d. 26,187 13 11	£ s. d. 1,511,341 7 3	£ s. d. 1,978,545 3 9									
Fourth Quarter.	1860	£ 42,765 11 8	£ s. d. 2,473 18 11	£ s. d. 17 2 10	£ s. d. 286,917 1 4	£ s. d. 332,178 14 9	£ s. d. 63,843 6 7	£ s. d. 43 14 11	£ s. d. 13,749 18 8	£ s. d. 1,293 14 9	£ s. d. 4,870 4 4	£ s. d. 490,860 2 5	£ s. d. 574,661 1 8								
	1861	£ 63,104 12 4	£ s. d. 4,499 17 5	£ s. d. 323 5 3	£ s. d. 322,310 5 5	£ s. d. 390,238 0 5	£ s. d. 84,916 8 6	£ s. d. 40 8 6	£ s. d. 18,016 0 7	£ s. d. 1,527 7 3	£ s. d. 8,101 16 1	£ s. d. 618,315 18 1	£ s. d. 730,917 19 0								
	1862	£ 87,103 4 10	£ s. d. 11,903 6 0	£ s. d. 2,083 17 4	£ s. d. 341,155 8 8	£ s. d. 442,245 16 10	£ s. d. 105,268 11 6	£ s. d. Nil.	£ s. d. 25,538 9 8	£ s. d. 2,286 14 1	£ s. d. 4,107 1 10	£ s. d. 751,678 5 10	£ s. d. 888,879 2 11								
	1863	£ 107,634 1 10	£ s. d. 14,851 5 10	£ s. d. 4,189 16 5	£ s. d. 472,765 16 0	£ s. d. 598,941 4 1	£ s. d. 128,632 4 1	£ s. d. 1,253 7 6	£ s. d. 34,542 6 1	£ s. d. 8,649 0 2	£ s. d. 6,894 18 1	£ s. d. 1,055,989 5 3	£ s. d. 1,235,961 1 2								
	1864	£ 137,799 3 5	£ s. d. 22,398 11 11	£ s. d. 11,057 8 4	£ s. d. 757,153 19 4	£ s. d. 928,409 3 0	£ s. d. 178,503 11 0	£ s. d. 13,510 0 3	£ s. d. 38,874 19 11	£ s. d. 17,201 16 11	£ s. d. 6,504 0 8	£ s. d. 1,571,188 5 9	£ s. d. 1,825,782 14 6								
	1865	£ 181,615 2 4	£ s. d. 25,060 11 3	£ s. d. 28,336 9 11	£ s. d. 770,912 8 9	£ s. d. 1,000,924 10 0	£ s. d. 193,017 6 5	£ s. d. 5,390 1 9	£ s. d. 52,532 5 10	£ s. d. 9,118 6 3	£ s. d. 18,195 5 0	£ s. d. 2,023,207 15 0	£ s. d. 2,281,461 0 3								
	1866	£ 196,957 6 6	£ s. d. 11,871 17 1	£ s. d. 16,235 1 4	£ s. d. 750,604 14 1	£ s. d. 905,688 19 0	£ s. d. 218,656 15 1	£ s. d. 8,055 9 9	£ s. d. 62,091 6 0	£ s. d. 7,765 19 11	£ s. d. 22,287 14 10	£ s. d. 2,225,496 19 9	£ s. d. 2,496,579 19 9								
	1867	£ 125,272 7 8	£ s. d. 12,400 18 5	£ s. d. 18,795 16 9	£ s. d. 868,816 19 0	£ s. d. 1,025,286 1 10	£ s. d. 307,907 19 7	£ s. d. 12,607 6 9	£ s. d. 68,746 1 2	£ s. d. 8,945 11 5	£ s. d. 17,117 13 1	£ s. d. 1,586,033 18 5	£ s. d. 2,000,538 10 5								
1868	£ 167,568 0 11	£ s. d. 9,797 17 3	£ s. d. 18,654 2 2	£ s. d. 1,018,566 13 10	£ s. d. 1,214,586 14 2	£ s. d. 333,062 16 6	£ s. d. 19,174 8 4	£ s. d. 82,385 16 9	£ s. d. 9,859 16 5	£ s. d. 22,926 10 8	£ s. d. 1,583,817 18 3	£ s. d. 2,031,227 6 11									

*Live Stock.*

RETURN of the LIVE STOCK in the COLONY of QUEENSLAND, on the 31st DECEMBER, 1868.

Horses, 66,878 - Cattle, 968,279 - Sheep, 8,921,784 - Pigs, 26,185.

Comparing this return with that of 1867, it will be seen that a fair increase has taken place in horses, cattle, and pigs: not so, however, with sheep, the increase being only 2·93 per cent. This small increase is, undoubtedly, attributable to the lengthy drought which visited the Colony during the year 1868. Rain having recently been general throughout the Colony, unless any unforeseen misfortune should happen during the remainder of the present year, I feel confident my next report will show a much more satisfactory increase—an increase, however, not likely to be permanent, should the great demand which has lately sprung up in England for preserved Australian meats continue, of which there at present seems little doubt.

*Agriculture.*

The table published at page 138 of the Register, relative to agriculture, having been prepared in a somewhat different form to that used upon previous occasions, it was found impossible to prepare a comparative table showing the various kinds of crops under cultivation during the years 1867 and 1868; the extent of land occupied by each; and the names of the various police districts in which situated. I regret such a table could not be published, especially as I am fully convinced more information is diffused by such tables than in any other manner. At the next publication of the Register, a comparative table will again appear, containing much more information than previous ones.

Agriculture now beginning to assume some importance, it has been deemed advisable to subdivide many products, and show for what purpose they are actually cultivated. Persons ignorant of farming operations as carried out in this Colony, seeing a return showing the number of acres under crop of wheat, would naturally infer the same was grown for the grain; whereas such is not the case, wheat often being grown for green food. The same remarks apply equally to maize, barley, and oats.

On the 31st of December, 1867, there were 31,559 acres 1 rood and 13 perches of land under crop; and on the 31st of December, 1868, 39,316 acres 2 roods and 16 perches, being an increase in the latter year of 7,757 acres 1 rood and 3 perches, or a centesimal rate of increase of 24·58 per cent. Such an increase must be considered very gratifying, especially when it is borne in mind that in 1868 immigration was quite at a standstill; and, further, that many persons, usually engaged in agricultural pursuits, had temporarily left their farms for the purpose of trying their fortunes on the Queensland gold fields. Analyzing these returns, it is found that, whereas there were 2,657 acres 1 rood and 20 perches of land under crop with wheat in 1867, there were 3,783 acres 1 rood and 19 perches occupied with the same cereal in 1868: of that quantity 3,425 acres and 19 perches were sown for grain, and 358 acres 1 rood for green food; the increase in the latter year being 1,125 acres 3 roods and 39 perches. Nearly the whole of this increase has taken place in the districts of Drayton and Warwick, both of which are situated on the Darling Downs, where the climate and soil seem admirably adapted for the growth of all descriptions of cereals.

Land under crop with maize shows an increase of 2,065 acres 1 rood and 1 perch, in 1868, over that of the year 1867; the area under crop in the former year being 12,663 acres 3 roods and 10 perches, and in the latter year, 10,598 acres 2 roods and 9 perches. Of the 12,663 acres 3 roods and 10 perches, 12,339 acres and 27 perches were sown for grain, and the remaining 324 acres 2 roods and 3 perches for green food. Most of this increase took place in those parts of the Colony where the heat is considered to be too great for the successful cultivation of wheat. The district of Maryborough shows a greater increase in the production of this grain than any other district, the area of land under that crop being 1,047 acres, as against 391 acres 1 rood in 1867.

Although the whole area under crop with barley was inconsiderable, the increase in 1868 over 1867 was not so, there being in the former year 350 acres 3 roods and 7 perches so cropped, as against 114 acres 1 rood in the latter; showing an increase of 236 acres 2 roods and 7 perches, or 207·02 per cent. The demand for barley has always been very limited; but now that the business of brewing is about to be carried on, probably an increased demand may arise.

A good increase in land cropped with oats is observable, there being in 1868 1,264 acres 1 rood, as against 781 acres 3 roods and 37 perches in 1867; being an increase

of 781 acres 3 roods and 37 perches. This increase appears to have been distributed throughout many districts, the necessity for the growth of oats being general, as most of the hay used in the Colony is either oaten or lucerne. It may, therefore, naturally be inferred that the cultivation of the oat will steadily increase.

Rye, sorghum, and millet remain nearly stationary, the returns showing 100 acres 1 rood and 14 perches as being under crop with the above in 1868, as against 107 acres 3 roods and 7 perches in 1867.

Potatoes show a small increase, there being 2,027 acres and 37 perches under crop in 1868, as against 1,912 acres 3 roods and 13 perches in 1867; the increase being only 114 acres 1 rood and 34 perches.

The cultivation of cotton continues steadily to increase, the returns showing that there were 11,454 acres 1 rood of this product under crop in 1868, as against 8,194 acres and 8 perches in 1867; the increase being 3,305 acres and 32 perches in the former year over the latter. Unfortunately, the past year was, as a rule, a bad one for the cotton-growers, the drought having prevented the seed from springing as early as it ought to have done. Again, in many places the plants were attacked by the bollworm and caterpillar, which did much mischief. Growers, however, are not disheartened,—neither is there any occasion for them to be, when it is borne in mind that in the United States the planters only expect one good crop out of three. Bearing in mind that the cultivation of this plant has been undertaken by those previously unaccustomed to its cultivation, it must be looked upon as a decided success, and an industry, which, in time, is likely to assume immense proportions. A company is now about being formed for the purpose of establishing a cotton-mill at Ipswich, in which district most of the cotton is grown, with every prospect of being a success. Everything is in its favour; the fibre is produced on the spot; coal abounds in the neighbourhood; and all that is requisite for carrying out such a concern is available.

*Sugar.*—An article, which in all probability will, in the course of a few years, become one of our chief articles of export, is rapidly growing in favour amongst cultivators. The area of land under crop in 1868 being 3,396 acres 2 roods and 36 perches, as against 1,995 acres 1 rood and 23 perches in 1867; the actual increase in the former year being 1,401 acres 1 rood and 13 perches over that of the latter; or a centesimal rate of increase of 70·23 per cent. The quantity of sugar manufactured in 1868 was 619 tons, as against 338 tons in 1867. The quantity of rum manufactured in 1868 was 35,599 proof gallons, as against 13,509 in 1867. It being estimated that 1,540 acres now under crop will be fit for crushing during the present year, I trust it will be my pleasing duty, in my next publication, to show that the time is not far distant when, instead of being importers of sugar, we shall become exporters. As regards rum, such an end should even be attained in the present year.

*Arrowroot.*—The cultivation of arrowroot appears to be somewhat on the decrease, the returns showing 30 acres and 10 perches under crop in 1868, as against 49 acres 3 roods in 1867. Although this article is vastly superior to that imported, and very much cheaper, the demand is so limited that, at least for some years to come, it is not likely to make any great way.

*Tobacco.*—Although the area under crop is now only 30 acres and 10 perches, the probabilities are that the cultivation of this plant will ere long attract much more attention than it has hitherto done. That it grows luxuriantly, has been proved beyond a doubt; the only difficulty in the way of its culture being remunerative, up to the present, having been the want of persons conversant with the curing of the leaf after it is gathered.

The cultivation of the vine is on the increase; the area under crop in 1868 being 332 acres 2 roods and 5 perches, as against 194 acres and 25 perches in 1867, an increase of 139 acres 3 roods and 20 perches. Of the total under crop, 88 acres and 24 perches are cultivated for the purpose of wine-making; another industry which is likely to make rapid strides. During the year 1868, 2,155 gallons of wine were manufactured in the district of Brisbane, and 3,631 gallons in the district of Drayton.

Bananas and pine-apples, which were formerly included under the heading "gardens," I caused to be collated under their respective names, especially as they are the only two kinds of fruit exported from the Colony. Of bananas, there were 331 acres and 10 perches in 1868; and in the same year, 135 acres and 8 perches of pine-apples. With the acreage of these fruits deducted, the area of gardens would appear to be less than in 1867, whereas such is not the case; for had these deductions not been made, gardens

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would have been 2,035 acres 2 roods and 9 perches, as against 1,884 acres and 5 perches in 1867.

*Trade.*

The estimated value of the exports and imports by sea during 1868 was—

							£
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,107,437
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,899,119

It will thus be seen that the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports by the sum of 208,318*l.*; a very satisfactory result, when the severe drought of last year, so prejudicial to both the pastoral and agricultural interests, is taken into consideration.

*Imports.*

Comparing the imports of 1867 with those of 1868, it will be seen that in the latter year they increased in value to the extent of 151,384*l.* The table given below shows the articles of import in which the greatest increase or decrease took place.

**R.**

TABLE showing the ARTICLES of IMPORT in which the largest INCREASE or DECREASE has taken place in 1868 compared with 1867.

INCREASED IMPORTS.										
Name of Article.	1867.			1868.			Increased Value in 1868.			Observations.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Flour - - -	189,530	0	0	261,850	0	0	*72,320	0	0	* Although a much greater sum was sent out of the Colony for the purchase of flour in 1868 than in 1867, the quantity imported in the former year was only 13,019 tons, as against 14,412 tons in the latter, thus showing that the price of flour ruled higher in 1868 than in 1867.
Boots and Shoes - -	58,277	0	0	79,227	0	0	20,950	0	0	
Machinery - - -	14,510	0	0	35,066	0	0	20,556	0	0	
Beer, in glass - -	38,472	0	0	55,930	0	0	17,458	0	0	
Iron Wire - - -	7,874	0	0	21,846	0	0	13,972	0	0	
Ironmongery and Hardware	46,994	0	0	59,680	0	0	12,686	0	0	
Rice - - -	9,491	0	0	15,935	0	0	6,444	0	0	
Potatoes, Onions, &c. -	13,025	0	0	20,199	0	0	7,174	0	0	
Maize - - -	6,726	0	0	13,071	0	0	6,345	0	0	
Beer, in wood - -	36,085	0	0	41,261	0	0	5,176	0	0	
Leather, unmanufactured -	8,720	0	0	12,512	0	0	3,792	0	0	
Glassware - - -	2,908	0	0	6,685	0	0	3,777	0	0	
Hops - - -	1,219	0	0	3,109	0	0	1,890	0	0	
Machinery for manufactur- ing Sugar - - }	7,553	0	0	9,268	0	0	1,715	0	0	
DECREASED IMPORTS.										
Railway Materials - -	164,174	0	0	30,604	0	0	133,570	0	0	
Gold, in specie - -	120,200	0	0	3,410	0	0	116,790	0	0	
Kerosene - - -	18,195	0	0	11,943	0	0	6,252	0	0	
Sugar - - -	108,146	0	0	105,866	0	0	2,280	0	0	
Live Stock, Horses, Cattle, and Sheep - - }	12,012	0	0	8,756	0	0	3,256	0	0	

It is worthy of notice, that while the value of the imports from Great Britain during 1868 was less by 42,825*l.* than in 1867, the contrary was the case with respect to our trade with the neighbouring Colonies, the increase in the imports from those places in 1868 over 1867 being 205,971*l.*

Exports.

The exports in 1868, compared with 1867, show a decrease of 91,172*l.* An examination of the table showing the quantity and value of the exports, page 121 of the Appendix, will satisfy the reader that the articles in which the greatest falling off is apparent are those over which the dry weather of 1868 had a baneful effect. For example, in the year 1867, 435,540 sheep and 26,103 cattle were exported, valued at 220,887*l.*; whereas, in 1868, the number of sheep exported was only 61, and of cattle 424, of the estimated value of 1,980*l.*; this result being mainly attributable to the impossibility of travelling stock during the drought of 1868. A great falling off is also apparent in the quantity of wool exported during 1868, there being 2,647,779 lbs.—of the estimated value of 404,998*l.*—less exported during that year than in that of 1867. An increase, however, is shown in the value of sheepskins exported, to the value of 14,152*l.* This statement shows that, in the value of two of the largest articles of export, there is a falling off to the amount of 623,905*l.*;—notwithstanding which, as stated above, the total falling off in the value of the exports for 1868 was only 91,172*l.* This is a satisfactory proof that in the export of other articles which may be called our new industries, considerable progress has been made. As it may be interesting to know the exact increase which has taken place in the quantity and value of those articles, a small table is appended which shows the results attained in such industries.

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TABLE showing the INCREASE which has taken place in the EXPORTS in 1868 over 1867, in Articles the Produce of Industries new to the Colony.

	1867.		1868.		Increase in latter Year.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Gold Dust - - -	49,091 ozs. 17 dwts.	189,248 0 0	165,801 ozs.	593,516 0 0	116,709 ozs. 3 dwts.	404,268 0 0
Cotton - - -	412,941 lbs.	26,631 0 0	1,809,628 lbs.	68,929 0 0	1,396,687 lbs.	42,298 0 0
Copper - - -	895½ tons.	66,038 0 0	1,088 tons	77,136 0 0	192½ tons	11,098 0 0
Salt Beef and Tongues	1,019 casks	3,402 0 0	1,546 casks	6,541 0 0	527 casks	3,139 0 0
Arrowroot - - -	5,332 lbs.	130 0 0	19,098 lbs.	407 0 0	13,766 lbs.	277 0 0
Rum - - -	—	—	2,072 gals.	380 0 0	2,072 gals.	380 0 0
		285,449 0 0		746,909 0 0		461,460 0 0

The difference in value of the articles mentioned in the table given above, which were exported in the year 1867 and 1868, was no less than 461,460*l.*—a particularly gratifying result, more especially when it is remembered that three or four years since the productions therein enumerated were scarcely mentioned in our list of exports. Table T shows the total value of the imports and exports of the Colony, from and to each country, from the year 1860 to 1868 inclusive:—

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T.

TOTAL VALUE in Sterling of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Colony of QUEENSLAND, from and to each Country, in the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

	Year.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.			Increase per cent.* or Decrease per cent.†	
								Imports.	Exports.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	£
Great Britain - - - - -	1860	56,730	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
	1861	90,905	0	0	119,515	0	0	* 60·24	—
	1862	215,509	0	0	238,553	0	0	* 137·07	* 99·60
	1863	365,093	0	0	233,392	0	0	* 69·41	† 21·63
	1864	506,697	0	0	354,636	0	0	* 38·79	* 51·95
	1865	713,545	0	0	240,550	0	0	* 40·82	† 32·17
	1866	742,884	0	0	321,939	0	0	* 4·11	* 33·83
	1867	474,483	0	0	505,442	0	0	† 36·13	* 56·99
	1868	431,658	0	0	505,277	0	0	† 9·03	† 0·03
Australian Colonies, and New Zealand - -	1860	523,165	0	0	161,546	0	0	—	—
	1861	874,797	13	11	589,633	15	0	* 67·91	* 264·29
	1862	1,100,935	0	0	550,839	0	0	* 25·85	† 6·58
	1863	1,335,606	0	0	649,299	0	0	* 21·32	* 17·87
	1864	1,746,871	0	0	892,320	0	0	* 30·79	* 37·43
	1865	1,783,737	0	0	912,824	0	0	* 2·11	* 2·29
	1866	1,711,895	0	0	1,027,918	0	0	† 4·03	* 12·61
	1867	1,269,744	0	0	1,688,833	0	0	† 25·83	* 64·30
	1868	1,462,556	0	0	1,601,093	0	0	* 15·11	† 5·19
Germany - - - - -	1860	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1861	1,180	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
	1862	4,688	0	0	—	—	—	* 29·73	—
	1863	12,539	0	0	—	—	—	* 16·53	—
	1864	7,370	0	0	—	—	—	† 41·22	—
	1865	8,277	0	0	—	—	—	* 12·30	—
	1866	3,921	0	0	—	—	—	† 52·63	—
	1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India, China, Ceylon, Batavia, Penang, and Guam	1860	—	—	—	311	0	0	—	—
	1861	—	—	—	450	0	0	—	* 44·69
	1862	3	0	0	1,876	0	0	—	* 316·89
	1863	—	—	—	4,521	0	0	—	* 140·99
	1864	—	—	—	94	0	0	—	† 97·92
	1865	—	—	—	13	0	0	—	† 86·17
	1866	9,059	0	0	16,396	0	0	—	—
	1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1868	—	—	—	7	0	0	—	—
South America - - - - -	1860	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1861	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1862	—	—	—	1,968	0	0	—	—
	1863	—	—	—	706	0	0	—	† 64·13
	1864	6,880	0	0	4	0	0	—	† 99·43
	1865	—	—	—	77	0	0	—	—
	1866	—	—	—	88	0	0	—	* 14·29
	1867	—	—	—	58	0	0	—	† 34·09
	1868	4,900	0	0	46	0	0	—	† 20·69
New Caledonia - - - - -	1860	—	—	—	311	0	0	—	—
	1861	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1862	2,394	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
	1863	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1864	36	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
	1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1866	—	—	—	150	0	0	—	—
	1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1868	—	—	—	870	0	0	—	—
South Sea Islands and Coral Sea Fishery -	1860	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1861	1,068	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
	1862	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1863	25	0	0	463	0	0	—	—
	1864	100	0	0	—	—	—	* 300·00	—
	1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1866	148	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
	1867	290	0	0	215	0	0	* 95·94	—
	1868	5	0	0	144	0	0	—	† 32·00
Totals - - - - -	1860	742,023	0	0	523,476	0	0	—	—
	1861	967,950	13	11	709,598	15	0	* 30·45	* 35·56
	1862	1,323,509	0	0	793,236	0	0	* 36·73	* 11·79
	1863	1,713,263	0	0	888,381	0	0	* 29·45	* 11·99
	1864	2,267,954	0	0	1,247,054	0	0	* 32·38	* 40·37
	1865	2,505,559	0	0	1,153,464	0	0	* 10·48	† 7·55
	1866	2,467,907	0	0	1,366,491	0	0	† 1·50	* 18·46
	1867	1,747,737	0	0	2,198,009	0	0	† 29·18	* 60·88
	1868	1,899,119	0	0	2,109,437	0	0	* 8·60	† 4·06

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It will be observed, as stated before, that the direct trade with Great Britain has decreased, both as regards imports and exports—in the former to the extent of 9·03 per cent., and in the latter 0·03 per cent. ; while the trade with the Australian Colonies has increased to the extent of 15·11 per cent. in our imports, and decreased to the extent of 5·19 per cent. in our exports. The export cattle trade with New Zealand, which in 1867 amounted in value to 11,221*l.*, appears to have been nearly at a standstill in 1868, the value of cattle in that year exported amounting to only 900*l.*

The following table, U, shows the yearly export of wool from 1860 to 1868 inclusive, and the estimated value of that article shipped from here in each of those years.

U.  
YEARLY EXPORT of WOOL.

	To Great Britain.		To New South Wales.		Total.	
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1860 - - - -	—	—	5,007,167	444,188	5,007,167	444,188
1861 - - - -	1,415,991	109,425	5,578,042	503,649	6,994,033	613,074
1862 - - - -	2,522,662	195,506	5,540,950	431,676	8,063,612	627,182
1863 - - - -	2,502,064	213,688	8,166,980	563,088	10,669,044	776,776
1864 - - - -	3,932,715	337,818	10,074,074	699,845	14,006,789	1,037,663
1865 - - - -	2,507,579	197,826	9,744,262	687,473	12,251,841	885,299
1866 {	Clean - - -	3,169,768	272,754	8,830,457	14,346,239	987,659
	Greasy - - -	259,358	16,462	2,086,656		
1867 {	Clean - - -	5,435,161	446,987	10,080,802	21,554,557	1,462,209
	Greasy - - -	512,168	22,461	5,526,426		
1868 {	Clean - - -	5,823,583	404,286	9,393,292	18,906,778	1,057,211
	Greasy - - -	—	—	3,689,903		

Table V shows the growth of our trade in cotton, from the year 1861 to 1868 inclusive.

V.  
TABLE showing the QUANTITY and VALUE of the COTTON EXPORTED from the Year 1862 to 1868 inclusive.

Year.	Cotton.			Observations.
	Land under Crop.	Amount Exported.	Estimated Value,	
	Acres.	lbs.	£ s. d.	
1861	*395	—	—	* The amount of cotton exported in 1862 must be taken to be the produce of the 395 acres planted in 1861. So on down the table, the amount exported is, in every case, the result of the crop from the area planted in the previous year. † Heavy floods throughout the cotton districts in this year, at the time the crop was arriving at maturity, rendered it almost a total failure.
1862	392	14,344	1,423 0 0	
1863	†2,021	31,557	3,056 0 0	
1864	479	38,730	4,186 0 0	
	477	145,820	12,197 0 0	
1866	2,884	207,272	19,618 0 0	
1867	8,149	412,941	26,631 0 0	
1868	11,454	1,809,687	68,929 0 0	

I cannot close my remarks under this head without alluding to the satisfactory progress which is being made in the export of minerals. To enable a proper estimate

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to be formed of such progress, table W is inserted, showing the quantity and estimated value of minerals exported during each year, from 1860 to 1868 inclusive.

## W.

Year.	Gold.				Copper.				Coal.			
	Quantity Ex-ported.	Value.	Quantity raised.	Value.	Quantity Exported.	Value.	Quantity raised.	Value.	Quantity raised.	Value.	Quantity Ex-ported.	Value.
1860	oz. 4,127	£ 14,576	oz. No Return.	£ s. d. No Return.	23 bags tons cwt. 50	£ 644	tons. 49	£ 1,450	tons. 851	£ 646	tons. 12,327	£ 9,244
1861	1,077	3,928	No Return.	No Return.	18 0	644	49	1,450	1,591	1,870	14,212	9,920
1862	189	625	No Return.	No Return.	268 0	10,332	No Return.	No Return.	3,475	3,648	24,067	19,253
1863	3,93	14,792	8,000	30,000 0 0	8 0	296	1,100	30,000	4,228	4,279	2,400	1,500
1864	22,037	83,292	No Return.	No Return.	1 9	146	2,000	60,000	100	141	25,000	15,000
1865	25,338	92,938	No Return.	No Return.	221 14	18,440	1,333	40,000	2	3	30,000	18,000
1866	22,916	85,561	21,590	81,111 0 0	441 0	33,918	3,168	95,000	35	32	39,316	21,000
1867	49,091	189,248	48,213	170,090 0 0	896 0	66,038	6,140	84,200	—	—	17,988	9,566
1868†	65,801	593,516	*122,112	429,907 12 10	1,088½ 0	77,136	9,033	73,020	10	15	19,611	11,519

\* Quantity sent down by escort. Returns otherwise imperfect.

† Note.—Galena, for the first time, appears in the return of exports, ten tons having left the Colony during 1868. 75l. worth of Manganese also appears in the same return as a production of this Colony.

Table X shows the value of the imports and exports by sea, from or to each port of the Colony, during the year 1868.

## X.

Port.	Imports.			Exports.			Total Trade.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brisbane - -	1,271,536	0	0	925,027	0	0	2,196,563	0	0
Rockhampton - -	292,432	0	0	408,411	0	0	700,843	0	0
Maryborough - -	155,332	0	0	524,739	0	0	680,071	0	0
Cleveland Bay - -	68,063	0	0	94,698	0	0	162,761	0	0
Port Denison - -	48,691	0	0	48,389	0	0	97,080	0	0
Sweer's Island - -	18,494	0	0	20,699	0	0	39,193	0	0
Port Curtis - -	17,243	0	0	27,579	0	0	44,822	0	0
St. Lawrence - -	11,857	0	0	11,947	0	0	23,804	0	0
Mackay - -	11,521	0	0	9,416	0	0	20,937	0	0
Baffle Creek - -	3,950	0	0	36,532	0	0	40,482	0	0
	1,899,119	0	0	2,107,437	0	0	4,006,556	0	0

## Revenue.

## Y.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Year ending 31st December, 1868.

Receipts during the year, including Land Orders received in payment of land purchased from the Crown.			Expenditure during the year, including Land Orders negotiated.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
780,117	6	4	797,470	0	7

The expenditure of the year 1868, charged to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, exceeds the receipts of that year by the sum of 17,352l. 14s. 3d.

Comparing the above with similar returns of 1867, the following is the result:—

## Z.

Year.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Balance to Credit* or Debit† of Revenue.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1867 - -	669,041	8	3	719,976	11	3	†50,935	3	0
1868 - -	780,117	6	4	797,470	0	7	†17,352	14	3
	111,075	18	1	77,493	9	4	—		

The following table is a comparative statement of revenue received during the years 1867 and 1868.

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## A 1.

Source of Revenue.	1867.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs - - - - -	283,366 10 11	337,288 1 4	53,861 10 5	—
Stamp Duty - - - - -	29,880 11 5	23,703 10 9	—	6,177 0 8
Gold - - - - -	5,287 8 2	25,588 2 2	20,300 14 0	—
Land Revenue - - - - -	225,951 14 19	250,002 17 11	24,051 3 2	—
Postage - - - - -	19,219 10 11	20,739 3 4	1,519 12 5	—
Commission on Post Office Orders -	896 17 17	750 1 0	—	146 16 7
Licences - - - - -	21,543 4 4	25,842 2 6	4,298 18 2	—
Fees of Office - - - - -	9,893 15 3	7,908 2 10	—	1,985 12 5
Fines and Forfeitures - - - - -	1,503 3 3	2,334 13 1	831 9 10	—
Rents (exclusive of land) - - - - -	1,161 0 11	546 3 5	—	614 17 6
Harbour Dues and Fees - - - - -	4,647 12 8	5,071 7 0	423 14 4	—
Railway Receipts - - - - -	38,447 5 7	59,022 10 11	20,575 5 4	—
Civil Service Superannuation Fund -	2,424 3 2	2,328 2 8	—	96 0 6
Electric Telegraph Receipts - - - - -	11,119 2 1	11,191 13 6	72 11 5	—
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -	13,699 7 3	7,860 13 11	—	5,838 13 4
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>669,041 8 8</b>	<b>780,117 6 4</b>	<b>125,934 19 1</b>	<b>14,859 1 0</b>
<b>Deduct Decrease - - - - -</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>14,859 1 0</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Net Increase - - - - -</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>111,075 18 1</b>	<b>—</b>

## REVENUE DERIVED FROM THE CROWN LANDS OF THE COLONY.

The following return shows the amount realized by the sale, rental, and assessment of Crown Lands, during the year 1868.

## A 2.

	Cash.	Land Orders.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Land Sales - - - - -	19,978 11 8	40,075 11 2
Conditional Purchases, under 31 Victoria, No. 46 - - - - -	12,325 11 7	10,368 12 8
Homestead Selections - - - - -	687 7 8	135 14 6
Rents under Leasing Act, 1866 - - - - -	9,995 19 6	4,682 16 2
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>42,987 10 5</b>	<b>55,262 14 6</b>
<b>RENTS AND ASSESSMENTS—</b>		
Rents in Agricultural Reserves - - - - -	794 16 9	—
Rents of Land for Pastoral purposes - - - - -	121,992 13 3	—
All other Rents - - - - -	1,406 17 6	—
Assessment on Runs - - - - -	15,084 3 10	—
Survey of Runs and Selections - - - - -	12,474 1 8	—
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>151,752 18 0</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total Land Revenue - - - - -</b>	<b>194,740 3 5</b>	<b>55,262 14 6</b>

## REVENUE DERIVED FROM DUTIES COLLECTED BY THE CUSTOMS.

Table A 3 shows the amount collected by the Customs during each year since the Colony was separated from New South Wales, and the rateable proportion each year's collection bears to the mean population of such year.

## A 3.

Year.	Mean Population of the Year.	Customs Receipts.	Average per Head of the mean Population.	REMARKS. Acts of the Queensland Parliament, imposing additional Custom Duties.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1860 - -	27,017	59,210 3 7	2 3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
1861 - -	31,886	71,678 18 11	2 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1862 - -	40,593	96,107 11 8	2 7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1863 - -	53,970	125,199 6 11	2 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1864 - -	67,181	153,341 19 6	2 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 Vic., No. 16: Export Tax on Gold.
1865 - -	80,905	195,540 15 1	2 8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 Vic., No. 2: Increased Import Duties on Wines and Spirits.
1866 - -	91,973	223,384 13 11	2 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 Vic., No. 9 and No. 15: <i>ad valorem</i> and other import duties.
1867 - -	98,025	283,366 10 11	2 17 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
1868 - -	103,638	333,636 8 8	3 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	

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From the foregoing it will be seen that the average receipt, per head, of the mean population of the year is considerably greater than that of any previous year. This increase is to be accounted for owing to the extra duties imposed by the *ad valorem* and other Import Duties Acts (30 Victoria, Nos. 9 and 15).

Table A 4 is a comparative table, which will enable the reader to see, at a glance, the amount of Customs Duties levied during the years 1867 and 1868, as also the various amounts upon different articles, together with the increase or decrease upon same.

A 4.

Head of Revenue.	1867.			1868.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Spirits - - - - -	110,638	7	10	121,816	0	0	11,177	12	2			
Wine - - - - -	14,169	15	6	17,489	5	7	3,319	10	1			
Ale, Porter, &c. - - - - -	10,315	2	6	13,191	13	0	2,876	10	6			
Cider and Perry - - - - -	0	3	0	4	11	0	4	8	0			
Vinegar - - - - -	589	16	11	923	8	3	333	11	4			
Tobacco - - - - -	36,076	1	8	42,301	9	0	6,225	7	4			
Opium - - - - -	3,199	0	0	3,598	10	3	399	10	3			
Tea - - - - -	24,267	10	9	25,771	16	0	1,504	5	3			
Coffee and Chicory - - - - -	2,336	5	7	3,081	19	11	745	14	4			
Chocolate and Cocoa - - - - -	173	12	0	240	0	10	66	8	10			
Sugar and Molasses - - - - -	17,585	16	11	17,431	17	8	—			153	19	3
Dried Fruits - - - - -	2,850	18	7	3,374	6	2	523	7	7			
Rice - - - - -	738	4	10	1,294	4	6	555	19	8			
Salt - - - - -	5,065	6	4	5,193	19	3	128	12	11			
Ad valorem Duties - - - - -	55,360	8	6	77,923	7	3	22,562	18	9			
Total - - - - -	283,366	10	11	333,636	8	8	50,423	17	0	153	19	3
Deduct Decrease - - - - -	—			—			153	19	3			
Net Increase - - - - -	—			—			50,269	17	9			

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Colony amounted, on the 31st December, 1868, to the sum of 3,459,686*l.*, of which sum 3,021,186*l.* was created by loans, and 438,500*l.* under “*The Treasury Bills Act of 1866,*” viz. 30 Victoria, No. 8, and 30 Victoria, No. 10. The interest on the loans amounted to 181,269*l.*, and on the Treasury Bills to the sum of 43,850*l.*; in all, 225,119*l.*

Attached to this report is a table containing a statistical view of the Colony from its foundation to the end of the year 1868\*—a table from which the reader can obtain at once instruction respecting the statistics of Queensland, under any head upon which he may desire information, without the necessity of making what might be a laborious research; and is a table especially valuable to those who are interested in the welfare and progress of this country.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) FREDK. RAWLINS,  
Registrar-General.

VICTORIA.

No. 15.

(Not received.)

\* This Table is printed separately on the annexed sheet, 88\*.

**MANTIA.**

**, 16.**

STATISTICAL

Year.	POPULATION.					MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS.						Year.
	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Immigration (excess over Emigration).	Population on 31st December.	EDUCATION.		MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.		CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.		
						Schools.	Scholars.	Subscribers.	Volumes in Library.	Number.	Number.	
1860	No. 1,236	No. 278	No. 478	No. ..	No. 28,056	No. 41	No. 1,890	No. ..	No. ..	No. 6	No. 4	1860
1861	1,423	320	500	..	34,367	43	2,438	536	4,890	6	60	1861
1862	1,702	570	797	9,805	45,077	54	3,060	779	4,232	6	63	1862
1863	2,221	774	1,275	14,394	61,640	72	5,452	797	5,369	6	1,00	1863
1864	2,883	951	1,446	10,959	74,036	89	6,858	753	6,692	7	1,00	1864
1865	3,532	1,074	1,733	11,969	87,804	101	9,091	1,133	6,807	7	1,50	1865
1866	4,127	1,068	2,362	8,396	96,201	129	10,955	1,216	8,916	12	2,49	1866
1867	4,476	935	1,745	917	99,849	148	11,393	1,072	9,068	14	1,86	1867
1868	4,460	863	1,799	4,287	107,427	167	12,628	816	10,044	15	1,19	1868
Year.	POSTAL.					SHIPPING.				Wool.		Year.
	Letters.	Newspapers.	Packets.	Money Orders.	Amount.	INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.		Quantity.	Value.	
						Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.			
1860	No. 199,168	No. 149,236	No. 2,956	No. ..	£ ..	No. 210	Tons. 45,736	No. 183	Tons. 39,503	Lbs. 5,007,167	44	1860
1861	395,861	315,692	3,555	..	..	251	57,377	234	51,827	6,994,033	61,78	1861
1862	1,027,624	610,320	7,758	574	2,238	330	77,312	305	71,981	8,063,612	62,63	1862
1863	898,716	776,198	13,878	3,698	15,094	389	104,421	353	98,844	10,669,044	77,19	1863
1864	870,807	874,118	11,803	6,598	27,736	431	129,687	396	116,702	14,006,789	1,03,46	1864
1865	1,166,241	779,436	17,160	9,841	41,592	497	173,227	488	167,153	12,251,841	88,37	1865
1866	1,327,365	802,929	31,764	12,158	51,708	569	197,665	556	195,991	14,346,239	98,72	1866
1867	1,897,779	1,413,447	46,686	16,050	74,042	477	149,876	459	145,301	21,554,557	1,46,12	1867
1868	2,158,581	1,443,742	52,723	19,310	87,375	511	132,943	478	127,871	18,906,778	1,05,11	1868
BRISBANE, the capital of Queensland, is situated in latitude 27° 28' 3" south, longitude 153° 6' 15" east; height above the sea 70 feet. During the year 1868, rain fell on 110 days; rainfall, 35·98 inches; evaporation, 61·258 inches. The highest reading of the thermometer, in the shade, was in the month of January; the lowest in the month of July; mean temperature of the year, 71·9. The north-east is the prevailing wind.						Year.	BANKS.				of the south, the actual height of the north-east	
							Note Circulation.	Deposits on 31st Dec.	Total Liabilities.			
						£	£	£				
						1860	42,765	286,917	332,173	63		
						1861	63,104	322,310	390,238	84		
						1862	87,103	341,185	442,248	105		
						1863	107,634	472,765	598,941	128		
						1864	137,799	757,153	928,409	178		
						1865	181,615	770,912	1,000,924	193		
						1866	126,957	750,604	905,668	218		
						1867	125,272	868,816	1,025,286	307		
						1868	167,568	1,018,566	1,214,586	333		

## TASMANIA.

TASMANIA.

No. 16.

No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor DU CANE to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.  
(No. 69.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Tasmania, Sept. 6, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship copies of the statistics of Tasmania for the year 1868.

2. These returns have as usual been prepared with much care, and are accompanied with an elaborate introductory report by the Government statistician, Mr. E. C. Nowell.

3. Your Lordship will observe that the population of the Colony was estimated on the 31st of December, 1868, at 100,706, being an increase of 2,251 persons during the year, or at the rate of 2·286 per cent. Of this increase, 1,528 is attributable to the excess of births over deaths, 723 to immigration. The low rate of excess of births over deaths is set down to a larger death-rate than usual during the year, while the larger number of immigrants has been caused by the railway works now in progress on the north side of the island.

4. The imports in 1868 were valued at 845,152*l.*, being a decrease of 11,196*l.* as compared with 1867, and of 96,955*l.* as compared with 1866.

5. The exports, on the other hand, are represented by the sum of 920,820*l.*, being an increase of 130,326*l.* as compared with those of 1867, and of 86,114*l.* as with those of 1866. Two-thirds, however, of this increase is to be found under the item of wool, and is accounted for by one ship having taken two cargoes of wool within the year, one being the clip of 1867, and the other of 1868. I fear, therefore, that this apparently large increase in the value of exports is to be attributed to circumstances of an exceptional character.

6. I am glad to be able to call your Lordship's attention to a great comparative increase during 1868 of the number of vessels employed in the whale fisheries, and in the quantity and value of the oil and whalebone, the produce of the fisheries. The increase in the quantity of oil as compared with 1867 was, black oil 215·36 per cent., sperm oil 173·44 per cent. The excess in the value of the produce was 29,746*l.*, or 130·47 per cent. The revival of this formerly so valuable a branch of industry in this Colony may be regarded, as the statistician rightly remarks, as one of the most encouraging features in the present return.

7. The total general revenue of the Colony in 1868 (excluding balances) was 333,069*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* It exhibits a small excess over the expenditure, and I trust may continue to do so for the future.

8. Your Lordship will observe that the public debt of this Colony on the 31st of December, 1868, was 1,027,400*l.*, including 300,000*l.* to be raised under the auspices of Government for the purpose of the Launceston and Western Railway Company. If this latter sum be deducted, as having been raised for the purposes of a private company, the public debt of the Colony would not amount to more than 727,400*l.*, or 7*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.* per head.

9. The expenditure of the Colonial Government under the head of penal establishments during 1868 was 21,134*l.*, and under that of charitable establishments, 26,461*l.*

10. The returns relating to agriculture show, I regret to say, an universally depressed state of things. The returns of the number of acres of Crown lands either leased or sold during the year 1868, exhibit a considerable decrease, and there is also a decrease in the total number of acres of land under general cultivation. The fluke disease, too, committed great ravages upon the pastoral lands of the Colony during the year, and continues to be generally prevalent up to the present date.

11. The statistics relating to crime continue to show a diminution in the number of serious offences. One criminal was, however, executed during the year, an event which had not occurred in the years 1866, 1867.

12. The death-rate of the Colony for 1868 was 14·61 per thousand, a higher rate than in any year since 1864. The state of the atmosphere during the year appears to have been of a less healthy character than usual, and sufficiently accounts for this increased rate of mortality.

13. The review given by the statistician at the close of his introductory report of the prospects of the Colony is couched in a hopeful tone, which contrasts favourably with

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TASMANIA. — that of former years, and one which I sincerely trust that its future progress may continue to justify.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) CHARLES DU CANE.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Legislative Council Office, July 31, 1869.

IN the discharge of my duty as Government statistician of this Colony, I have the honour to forward to you the statistics of Tasmania for the year 1868.

I have taken advantage of the experience afforded by the past year to make some further improvements, which will be pointed out in their proper places.

The difficulty of obtaining returns from some of those persons to whom applications are made still continues; and in many instances there is still a great amount of carelessness, in regard both to the making up and forwarding of the returns, which very seriously adds to the difficulties of my office. I wish, therefore, to impress upon all who are called on to furnish statistical returns, that a few minutes spent in checking them before they are sent in would save me very much time and labour, and not be any hardship—if indeed it were not a positive gain—to themselves. Applications for information, which might have been furnished in a few hours, have in many instances had to be repeated over and over again, and several proof-sheets have been delayed in consequence. If such persons would only reflect how much their negligence or indifference increases the vast labour and anxiety necessarily, under the most favourable circumstances, involved in this work, they would, I trust, be more considerate, and show a more prompt compliance with the requests made to them.

I now proceed to offer such observations as appear to me to be useful, on the facts contained in this volume.

I.—Population.

Increase of  
population:

By immigra-  
tion;

The population of Tasmania on the 31st December, 1868, is estimated to have been 100,706, being an increase of 2,251 persons during the year, which is at the rate of 2·286 per cent. In 1867, the increase was only 1,087, or 1·116 per cent.; and in 1866, 2,167, or 2·28 per cent.; so that the increase in 1868 was the same as that of 1866, and more than double that of 1867. The increase by immigration in 1868 was, for the whole Colony, 723; at Launceston (including out-ports) there was an increase of 888; while at Hobart Town there was a decrease of 165. In 1867 the numbers stood: at Hobart Town, increase 160; at Launceston, decrease 626. In 1866 they were: at Hobart Town, increase 347; at Launceston, increase 343.

These results are more clearly shown in the following table, which is carried back five years, and shows the movements of the population at the two ports separately:—

		Arrivals.	Departures.	Resulting Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of Popu- lation.
At Hobart Town -	1864 - -	1,397	17,35	- 338
	1865 - -	1,364	1,914	- 550
	1866 - -	1,840	1,493	+ 347
	1867 - -	1,648	1,488	+ 160
	1868 - -	1,327	1,492	- 165*
Total, Hobart Town -		7,576	8,122	- 546
At Launceston and Sub-ports -	1864 - -	2,314	1,786	+ 528
	1865 - -	2,233	1,595	+ 638
	1866 - -	2,929	2,586	+ 343
	1867 - -	1,911	2,537	- 626
	1868 - -	3,716	2,828	+ 888
Total, Launceston and Sub-ports -		13,103	11,332	+ 1,771
Total, Tasmania -		20,679	19,454	+ 1,225

\* From the return of the commanding officer it appears that soldiers and their families, to the number of 244, left the Colony during the year.

The whole number of persons added to the population by means of immigration during the above quinquennial period was only 1,225, or at the average rate of 245 a-year. The increase was much larger at Launceston than at Hobart Town; but this was in a measure caused by the fact that many persons prefer coming from Melbourne to Launceston, and thence proceeding across the island, to braving the additional discomforts attending the longer voyage from Melbourne direct to Hobart Town. But after making all due allowance for this, we can hardly come to any other conclusion than that the comparatively large increase of 888 at Launceston in 1868 was, in a great measure, composed of persons attracted thither by the railway works now in progress.

TASMANIA.

The increase of population from excess of births over deaths amounted in 1868 to 1,528, being at the rate of 1·517 per cent. of the population on 31st December. On a comparison with the figures given in page 6 of the report for 1867, it will be seen that so low a rate has not occurred since 1858, the furthest period to which the investigation was there carried. This was due, not to any remarkable diminution in the number of births, but to the unusual mortality, to which more particular reference will be made under the head of "vital statistics." The mean increase from this source for the quinquennial period 1863-67 being 1·688, we observe that there was a declension in 1868 to the extent of 0·171 per cent.

By births.

In reference to the constant decrease of the ratio of births to deaths which has now been going on for so many years, it was observed in my last report that, if the same decrease should continue to prevail, in the same degree, in little more than seven years thence all accession to the population from excess of births over deaths would entirely cease, and the population, so far as it is recruited from this source, would then begin to decrease. This statement excited some surprise at the time, and attempts were made to impugn its accuracy, on the assumption that in arriving at my conclusion, I had overlooked the fact that a considerable number of births are every year left unregistered. But a very slight consideration should be sufficient to show that such an objection has no weight whatever. The last census (in 1861) which was taken four years, within a few days, after the one preceding, showed an excess of about 2,100 over the estimated population, or say 525 a-year. Granting then that the major part of this excess was to be put to the account of unregistered births, that does not in any way invalidate my conclusion, for we are entitled to assume that the number of unregistered births does not vary in any considerable degree as between one year and another. The error of defect may thus be regarded as a "constant" (to borrow a mathematical term), and does not in any way interfere with the evolution of the law, as deduced in my former report. An analysis of the returns now before us tends to confirm the result then arrived at.

Fifty-six persons arrived in the Colony in 1868 as bounty immigrants. Of these 44 were from Ireland, 7 from England, and 5 from Scotland.

Assisted immigration.

While speaking on the subject of immigration, it may be useful, for the information of persons out of the Colony, who may peruse this report, to give a brief abstract of the provisions of The Immigration Act of 1867, 31 Victoria, No. 26. Those provisions refer to two classes of immigrants. 1. Those who may proceed "direct from Europe to Tasmania." The conditions prescribed in this case are, that the immigrant shall pay the full cost of the passage of himself and family; that he shall not have previously resided in the Colony; and that he shall be approved by the immigration agent. On satisfying these conditions, he is entitled to receive "a land order warrant, which shall specify the names and ages, as well of the person to whom it is issued, as also of the emigrant or respective emigrants on account of the payment of whose passage-money the same is issued." "Such land order warrant shall entitle the holder thereof to receive, immediately on his arrival in the Colony, one land order in respect of each person . . . \*whose passage money has been paid in full, . . . \*and all such \* Sic. "land orders shall be of the respective nominal values of 18*l.* for each emigrant of the age of 15 years or upwards, and 9*l.* for each emigrant-child between the ages of "twelve months and fifteen years." These land orders are to be available to their full nominal value, in payment of the purchase-money for any waste lands purchased by the immigrant at any Government sale, or by selection under the Waste Lands Act.

2. The second class of immigrants referred to in the Immigration Act of 1867, is that of persons "arriving in the Colony with the intention of settling therein, from Europe or India," as cabin or intermediate passengers. The conditions in this case are, that the passage-money shall be paid by the immigrants themselves; and that they shall not have previously received or accepted land orders within the meaning of the Act. Each immigrant of this class is entitled, at any time within 12 months after arrival in the

**TASMANIA.** Colony, to certificates from the Board of Immigration, authorizing him to select, respectively, 30 acres of land for himself, and 20 acres for his wife, within 12 months of their arrival; and 10 acres for each child, also within 12 months of its arrival. The selections are to be made within 12 months after the date of the certificates received from the Board, which certificates are to be received in payment of the "purchase-money of any" waste lands selected by virtue of such certificates for purchase under the 19th Section of the Waste Lands Act, 1863."

A further condition, applying to both these classes of immigrants, is, that they shall not receive a "grant"—that is, a title deed—for their land until they have resided for five years in the Colony, if alive so long. In case of death before that period, the heir-at-law or devisee can claim the grant, as if the condition of residence had been fulfilled. If the immigrant leaves the Colony before the stipulated time, of course the land reverts to the crown.

During the last year, it was proposed to appoint an agent under this Act whose sphere of duty should be in England; but, for reasons which it is not necessary here to specify, the intention was not carried out. Mr. Buck was, however, at the close of the year, appointed an Emigration Agent for Germany, and has departed on his mission. Those who know anything of the German character must augur the best results from Mr. Buck's operations. The German peasantry are remarkable for precisely those qualities which are most deficient in our own Colonists, especially of that class which it is intended to introduce,—namely, steady painstaking perseverance, thrift, attachment to the soil, the habit of making the most of small things, and living on a little. I have myself known many instances where German immigrants have done well in this Colony, and, from very small beginnings, have acquired property, and become naturalized subjects of the British crown; and a large number of other similar instances were discovered by Mr. Buck, who visited many districts in the Colony with that view. There is reason to believe that the example of a fair sprinkling of Germans among our industrial population would have a beneficial effect upon the character of the latter; and their admiration of, and attachment to, those British institutions which have been transplanted in the Colonies, together with the prevalence among them of education and agricultural training, make them especially desirable as immigrants. There is, perhaps, no other country in Europe (save possibly Belgium), in whose people the qualities mentioned are found in an equal degree.

In England, public attention has lately been strongly directed to the subject of relieving the mother country of her surplus population, and various schemes have been suggested for the purpose. There seems every reason, therefore, to believe that before long a stream of immigration will flow thence to the shores of the Australasian Colonies,—Tasmania among the number; and thus we may gain that infusion of new blood which is so vitally necessary in order to repair the mischief caused by continual exhaustion. But there is the danger of being burdened with the pauperism of the parent state to be guarded against. For, though it is true that population is our great need, yet it is equally true that that population, to bring with it any benefit, must be not only a consuming, but a producing population. Of non-producing consumers we have too many already; and all our efforts should be directed to restoring the balance.

## II.—*Trade, Commerce, and Navigation.*

Imports and  
exports.

The imports in 1868 were valued at 845,152*l.*, against 856,348*l.* in 1867, being a decrease of 11,196*l.*

The exports are represented by the sum of 920,820*l.*, being an increase of 130,326*l.* as compared with those of 1867. This is the largest increase between the exports of any two consecutive years in the whole of the period from 1857 to 1868. Of the exports 98·72 per cent. in value was of articles the produce of the Colony; the value of British and foreign produce and manufactures being only 1·28 per cent. of the whole.

The following table shows the distribution of our external trade for the last three years:—

TASMANIA.

Countries.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1866.	1867.	1868.	1866.	1867.	1868.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom - - - -	253,180	299,892	265,396	344,131	378,532	435,523
Victoria - - - -	537,878	432,347	458,073	320,626	223,879	277,797
New South Wales - - - -	72,844	49,715	46,099	70,690	70,157	111,631
South Australia - - - -	—	—	135	17,347	26,260	16,094
Queensland - - - -	3,932	8,875	6,225	17,318	14,076	23,001
New Zealand - - - -	1,485	5,058	2,820	57,142	75,057	50,764
Mauritius - - - -	67,278	54,051	59,367	6,667	2,533	5,630
Calcutta - - - -	—	—	455	—	—	—
Guam - - - -	—	—	—	685	—	380
Valparaiso - - - -	—	—	2,760	—	—	—
China - - - -	—	6,410	3,602	—	—	—
Southern Whale Fisheries -	5,510	—	220	—	—	—
Total - - - -	£942,107	856,348	845,152	834,606	790,494	920,820

Until last year, no distinction was made in the Customs' records between goods imported direct from Victoria and those which were imported from the United Kingdom by way of Victoria. In the early part of 1868, however, instructions were given to the collectors of customs to return each class of goods under its proper head; and it is therefore to be presumed that in 1868 the above figures correctly indicate our commercial relations with those countries.

The commerce at the two ports, in the last three years, stands thus :—

Ports.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1866.	1867.	1868.	1866.	1867.	1868.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Hobart Town - - - -	469,255	495,030	439,540	460,735	465,990	418,810
Launceston - - - -	412,852	361,318	405,612	373,871	324,504	502,010

It will be seen that while at Hobart Town, in 1868, both the imports and exports were considerably less than in 1866,—the former by 29,715*l.*, the latter by 41,925*l.*,—at Launceston the imports were less by only 7,240*l.*, while the exports were greater by 128,139*l.* As between 1867 and 1868, the exports at Launceston had increased by 177,506*l.*, or 64·57 per cent. ; the imports by 44,294*l.*, or 12·25 per cent.

To this remarkable increase in the exports at Launceston the following articles contributed to the extent specified after each :—bran, 2,675*l.* ; fruit, green, 4,968*l.* ; flour, 26,060*l.* ; oats, 42,475*l.* ; wheat, 19,235*l.* ; sheep (to Victoria), 3,750*l.* ; oatmeal, 2,182*l.* ; potatoes, 9,269*l.* ; wool, 88,254*l.* On the other hand, there was a considerable decrease in timber exported from the northern side.

The following table of imports and exports for the past five years will render it easier to observe the changes in the amounts at the same ports.

Years.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Hobart Town.	Launceston.	Hobart Town.	Launceston.
	£	£	£	£
1864 - - - -	549,015	359,250	506,891	468,839
1865 - - - -	437,480	324,895	462,965	418,000
1866 - - - -	469,255	412,852	460,735	373,871
1867 - - - -	495,030	361,318	465,990	324,504
1868 - - - -	439,540	405,612	418,810	502,010

Among the imports at Hobart Town in 1868 will be found 5 packages of coin, valued at 13,500*l.* This is the first time for many years that any record is made of either imports or exports of coin or bullion. The attention of the collectors of customs was called by the Hon. Colonial Treasurer to the omission, and a notice was inserted in the Govern.

TASMANIA. ment Gazette, requesting shippers and consignees to pass entries for all coin and bullion received or despatched, as in the case of any other goods. So long as they neglect, or are not called upon to do so, it is evident that the Customs returns do not furnish a true statement of our commercial relations with other countries. That there must be large transactions in the precious metals will be seen by a glance at the above table of imports and exports. For example : our balance of trade with the Mauritius for the three years showed a sum of 165,866*l.* against us, which must have been remitted in specie or bullion, of which there is no mention. In like manner, the balance between Victoria and Tasmania was against the latter, so that it must have been restored by remittances of specie or bullion to Victoria ; while, from the United Kingdom and New South Wales, there must have been an influx of the precious metals hither.

Consumption  
of spirits, tea,  
sugar, and  
tobacco.

Having been requested by the Commission on Distillation to prepare some returns showing the quantity of spirits imported, it may be interesting to glance at some of the results. I have extended the inquiry to some other articles of general use,—namely, tea, sugar, and tobacco,—and give the quantities entered for home consumption in the table which follows.\*

Years.	ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.			
	Spirits.	Tea.	Sugar.	Tobacco.
	Galls.	Lbs.	Cwt.	Lbs.
1858 - - -	126,942	483,275	93,310	200,423
1859 - - -	121,332	655,951	55,604	203,647
1860 - - -	111,890	818,907	55,598	191,549
1861 - - -	105,497	560,495	83,795	180,742
1862 - - -	93,536	581,884	93,070	141,287
1863 - - -	89,189	688,525	76,796	146,886
1864 - - -	81,374	697,108	45,023	155,791
1865 - - -	72,380	587,658	49,717	145,338
1866 - - -	73,078	496,332	77,380	155,485
1867 - - -	69,223	554,657	65,310	151,927
1868 - - -	66,517	611,364	67,025	158,257

The result of the enquiry as regards spirits is very remarkable. In 1833 the consumption of spirits was 104,637 gallons ; from which time it decreased to 72,091 gallons in 1850. The influence of the gold discoveries raised it to 185,879 gallons in 1854. Since then it has dwindled down year by year with unvarying uniformity, until 1868, when it was no more than 66,517 gallons. The consumption per head of the total population was, in 1838, 2 galls.; in 1851, 1·1 galls.; in 1857, 1·7 galls.; in 1861, 1·2 gall.; and in 1868, only 0·66 gall. The decrease in rum is the most remarkable, 68,502 galls. having been drunk in 1838 with a population of only 45,846, and only 29,086 galls. in 1868, with an estimated population of 100,706!

It is not easy to say, with any certainty, what are the causes of this decrease in the consumption of spirits. Some have supposed that it has been brought about by the substitution of malt liquors of home produce ; but here we are met by the significant fact that the number of breweries was returned as 38 in 1858, and only 31 in 1868. The emigration of large numbers of working men, the increase of 2*s.* per gallon in the duty on rum in 1863, and the general decline in the consuming power of the people, must certainly have had a large share in causing the decline.

The consumption of tea, sugar, and tobacco appears to have been so capricious, that it is exceedingly difficult to account for the irregularities exhibited. The increase on these commodities in 1868 was entirely on the northern side of the Island.

The consumption per head of the total population was, in 1861 (the year of the last census), of tea, 6·23 lbs. ; of sugar, 144·31 lbs. ; of tobacco, 2 lbs. In the last five years (1864–8) the mean consumption was, tea, 6·08 lbs. ; sugar, 70·29 lbs. ; tobacco, 1·58 lbs. In the previous five years (1859–63) it was, of tea, 7·40 lbs. ; of sugar, 91·41 lbs. ; of tobacco, 1·93 lbs.

I find that in the United Kingdom, in 1867, the quantities of the above articles per head retained for home consumption was, spirits (imported and excisable) 0·98 galls. ; tea, 3·68 lbs. ; sugar, 40·58 lbs. ; tobacco, 1·35 lb.† The consumption of tea and sugar in Tasmania thus appears to be nearly double that in the United Kingdom ; and that of

\* This table is not carried further back than 1858, because the information is not to be obtained from the published statistics or Blue Books previously.  
† Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, 1853–67, published by the Board of Trade.

butcher's meat is certainly not less in proportion. I do not think any stronger argument could be found to prove how much better is the condition in this respect, of the people generally in this Colony than in the old countries. TASMANIA.

Two returns have been added in the present volume, showing the quantities and values of articles of home produce exported during the past ten years; and similar returns will be repeated on future occasions. So much having been said about our export trade in my former reports, it will be sufficient now to add a very few words in reference to this subject. We observe an increase in 1868 on the exports of bran and pollard; flour; oats; barley (the quantity being larger than it has been for many years previously); hops, sperm oil, treenails, spokes, &c.; laths and shingles (as compared with 1867 only); sawn and hewn timber; and vegetables. On the other hand, there is a decrease in bark; butter and cheese; fruit; wheat; hides, skins, and leather; horses and sheep; palings; posts and rails, &c.; piles and beams, &c. On wool there is an increase so remarkable as to deserve separate mention. The quantity was greater than in any one of the ten years from 1859 to 1868. Comparing the two last years of that period, the increase amounted to 30·9 per cent. Such a result, in spite of the ravages of fluke, and the dry season in the southern side of the Island, was so contrary to expectation, that I enquired of the collector of customs at Launceston whether there was not some error in the return; but was assured that the quantity stated was correct, the increase being caused by one ship having taken two cargoes of wool within the year, one being the clip of 1867, the other of 1868. Exports of colonial produce.

Before quitting the subject of our exports, I would beg to call the attention of all persons engaged in preparing home produce for market, and especially for sale beyond the Colony, to the injury which our commerce has sustained from carelessness in this particular. Severe strictures were lately made in some of the local papers as to the state in which grain was brought to market by Tasmanian farmers; and I have a very distinct recollection of similar complaints having been made in former years in respect to timber. It cannot be doubted that this cause has had at least some share in the declension of our commerce; and the mischief, once done, is difficult to repair. It is therefore greatly to be desired that our producing classes will take more care in future that their goods may be presented in good marketable condition. Every man who does not do this is not only an enemy to his own interests, but also to his country. It should be remembered, that where the trade is so small as it is in this Colony, any want of confidence produces a much more sensible effect than where the transactions are on a more extensive scale.

The publication of the Board of Trade referred to in the note to the preceding page, affords some useful information with reference to the imports of wool (sheep, lamb, and alpaca) into the United Kingdom between the years 1853 and 1867.

In the latter year the quantities received were—

	lbs.
From Spain - - - - -	494,049
Germany - - - - -	3,819,288
Other European Countries - - -	17,172,526
British Possessions in South Africa - - -	36,126,750
Ditto in the East Indies - - -	15,234,620
South America - - - - -	21,381,281
Other Countries - - - - -	6,366,494
	<hr/>
Australia - - - - -	100,595,008
	133,108,176
	<hr/>
Total Imports - - - - -	233,703,184
Total Exports (Foreign and Colonial only)	90,832,584
	<hr/>
Retained for Home consumption - - -	142,870,600

The supply from Spain seems to be exceedingly irregular, and generally quite insignificant; from Germany it is also irregular, and apparently declining. "Other Countries of Europe" furnish a tolerable steady supply, ranging from 27 millions of pounds in 1853 to 17 millions in 1867; from South Africa it has increased from 7 to 36 millions; from the East Indies it has also increased from 12 to 15 millions, reaching 26 (nearly) in 1866; from South America the supply has been gradually rising from 10

**TASMANIA.** to 21 millions; from "Other Countries" there is a small increase. The only rivals, therefore, whose competition the Australian Colonies need fear, are South Africa and South America; but even their contributions are small in comparison with Australia, which in another year (supposing the increase to continue) would be able single-handed, to supply the British market with the entire quantity required for home consumption! It is evident that the limit of profitable production has been attained, unless new purchasers can be found.

Customs  
Union for  
Australasia.

The subject of Free Trade among the Australasian group of Colonies has, I am happy to say, received a large share of public attention since the publication of last year's Report. The Chambers of Commerce of the different Colonies were invited to meet at a conference in Sydney to consider the proposal to establish an Australasian Zollverein; and three of them, namely, Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, appointed Representatives for the purpose, the Tasmanian Chamber expressing its approval of the proposition by letter. The Representatives met in Sydney, and passed Resolutions affirming the desirability of carrying out such a Union; and it is now understood to have been decided that a Conference of Delegates from the Governments of the Colonies represented (including Tasmania) shall be held in October next.

The general feeling of the Colonies seems to be strongly in favour of the proposed Customs Union, and I earnestly hope that no local jealousies, or narrow prejudices, will be permitted to prevent a consummation so devoutly to be wished. In discussing the terms of such a Union, the adherents of free trade and protection will be likely to differ; but it is far better that each should make some concession, than that an arrangement so fraught with important advantages to all should be suffered to fall to the ground for any want of agreement among the Colonies.

There is one point in reference to the scale of duties to be adopted on which I feel some delicacy in touching; but it is so important, that I choose rather to incur the risk of appearing presumptuous, than to pass it over in silence. The failure of the negotiations held in 1863 with the view of establishing, among other things, a simple and uniform tariff for the Colonies represented, was caused by the want of agreement among the Legislatures of those Colonies, whose sanction was required to be given to the Tariff adopted by the delegates before it could have the force of law. There is no reason to suppose that if the same course were again pursued, the result would be in any way different; and thus the Commercial Federation of the Colonies would almost certainly be as far from being established as it was in 1863. It would seem then, that the only course which gives any reasonable promise of effecting that object, is, that the members of the several Legislatures who may be appointed to represent the Colonies should be invested by Act or Resolution of their respective Parliaments with full powers to settle and finally pass into law the proposed uniform tariff; by making the tariff subject to revisal at stated periods, say, every three years, any defects might easily be cured; and means might then be taken for the amendment of anything which might be distasteful to any of the contracting Colonies.

As the subject of a Customs Union is new to most people in these Colonies, and as few will take the trouble to examine it closely, it may be useful to enumerate, as far as we can, the advantages which it is likely to confer, not on any one section, class, or country, but on the whole group of contracting Colonies.

1. Foremost among these we must rank the harmony and unity of action among the Members of the Confederation, which will be a necessary consequence. Isolation, and antagonism of interests are serious drawbacks to the progress of Colonies so nearly related to each other as these. For an illustration of this we need only point to the injury which Tasmania has suffered in her trade from the duty imposed in Victoria on grain, timber, and fruit. A Customs Union would pave the way for federal action on many other subjects, and is therefore desirable, not only for the sake of trade, but also by way of providing machinery which might be made useful for other purposes, in the event of certain possible contingencies arising. The habit being formed of acting in concert on any one subject, it would be easy to extend the principle as occasion might require.

2. The establishment of a uniform tariff throughout the group would act as a strong stimulant to production, by removing restrictions imposed by conflicting Customs duties, and opening up a more extended market to the producer. In the sale of some articles of produce, each Colony is now almost confined to its own geographical limits; whereas a uniform tariff, and a free circulation of goods among all the colonies, would have the

effect of extending, say, our own consumers from 100,000 to 1,700,000. The commerce of the Australasian Colonies in 1867 was as follows:—

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Colonies.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Commerce.
	£	£	£
Victoria - - -	11,674,080	12,724,427	24,398,507
New South Wales - - -	6,599,804	6,880,715	13,480,519
South Australia - - -	2,506,394	3,164,622	5,671,016
Queensland - - -	1,715,582	2,160,340	3,875,922
New Zealand (1866) -	5,894,863	4,520,074	10,414,937
Tasmania - - -	845,152	920,820	1,765,972
Total - - -	29,235,875	30,370,998	59,606,873

It cannot be doubted that the throwing open of this trade of 60 millions to the different colonies will have an enormous influence in developing the resources of each, and will open up many new sources of employment for labour. The present restrictions on production being removed, and the number of available consumers being multiplied—as regards this Colony—by 17, many industries may then be profitably established which at present, for want of a more extended market, would not afford an adequate return for the necessary capital; it being a well-established law, that production on a large scale is more economical and profitable than on a small scale. Production being thus stimulated, wealth and what is called the “wage-fund,” will be proportionally increased.

3. The rates of Customs duties being assimilated, the prices of commodities and labour will, so far as they are thereby affected, have a tendency to become equalized: and each Colony will thus be left free to produce those things for which it has a special adaptation.

4. As all articles, however frequently they may be transported from Colony to Colony, will be chargeable with the duty only once, their cost will often be diminished, and more money will be available for the purchase of commodities, or the employment of labour.

5. The establishment of one general system of collection of Customs duties will tend to diminish the cost of collection, and remove many sources of irritation and annoyance to the public in their dealings with the Custom Houses.

6. It will also introduce uniformity of system in the Customs accounts of the members of the Union; and this of itself will be a great advantage for statistical and general purposes.

7. The decrease in the cost of commodities, and the encouragement of production, will tend to attract industrial population, and so to supply one of our most urgent wants.

8. The increase in consumption resulting from cheapness of commodities will cause an increase also in the revenue; and this will go far to remove one of the obstacles to the prosecution of necessary public works.

9. The additional employment provided for the population will tend to diminish, or at least to arrest, the progress of pauperism and crime.

10. The last effect which I shall mention is as much of a moral as of a material kind. The proposed Customs union would, more than anything else, tend to remove local jealousies. In this respect Victoria and New South Wales would be the chief gainers; and it is hard to conceive how any objection could ever have been raised in the latter Colony to an arrangement which would completely and for ever compose those disputes which for many years past have proved a constant source of irritation between itself and Victoria. The removal of these disputes would be succeeded by a healthier and more harmonious feeling; and each Colony would have a direct interest in striving to promote the prosperity of the whole group.

Such are some of the benefits which would spring from the operation of an Australasian Zollverein. The objections to it, so far as I have heard, are very few, and are urged in the interest of a few importers and tradesmen only, who do not for a moment deny that the advantage of the general community would be greatly promoted. But when these objections are dispassionately weighed, it will be found that those persons, instead of being injured by a free intercolonial trade, will in reality be as largely benefited as any other class. For, in the first place, the increased consumption will bring them a corresponding increase of business and consequent profit: in the next, the free passage of goods from place to place will enable them either to order supplies only as these are wanted, and so, by keeping lower stocks, to unlock their capital, so that it

**TASMANIA.** may be turned over much more frequently, thus multiplying many-fold their gains; **or** to send their surplus stocks to any port where there may be a prospect of making a profitable sale.

It has now, I hope, been shown that a Customs union would confer a boon on the whole population of the contracting Colonies, without exception of any class; and I earnestly trust that the present agitation of the question will result in the early establishment of such a union.

The shipping returns for the last three years exhibit the following results :—

Shipping,  
inwards and  
outwards.

	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
Inwards - { 1866 - - - -	640	106,894	3	1,009	643	107,903
{ 1867 - - - -	595	96,186	3	1,204	598	97,390
{ 1868 - - - -	650	109,120	4	1,433	654	110,553
Outwards - { 1866 - - - -	629	105,056	3	1,009	632	106,065
{ 1867 - - - -	629	102,141	2	613	631	102,754
{ 1868 - - - -	656	110,168	3	1,323	659	111,491

The comparison, it will be seen, is greatly in favour of 1868.

The following were the number and the tonnage of shipping entered inwards at the Northern and Southern Ports, respectively, for the same years :—

	1866.		1867.		1868.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Hobart Town - - - -	227	54,568	222	49,085	223	52,201
Launceston - - - -	158	36,368	135	29,945	166	40,386
Ditto Sub-ports; viz.—						
Circular Head - - - -	98	7,516	83	7,850	76	5,984
Port Frederick - - - -	73	4,813	20	1,629	44	3,085
Leith - - - -	40	2,094	77	5,228	82	5,044
Wynyard - - - -	44	2,363	61	3,653	63	3,853
Emu Bay - - - -	3	181	—	—	—	—
	416	53,335	376	48,305	431	58,352

The shipping at Hobart Town in the last three years has been declining, having been less in 1868 than in 1867 or 1866 : at Launceston, on the contrary, it has increased. As regards the northern sub-ports, it will be observed that at Circular Head and Port Frederick the number and tonnage of shipping has fallen off; while at Leith and Wynyard it has increased.

Shipping  
registered.

The number of ships (including steamers) registered in 1868 was 187, against 211 in the previous year; the tonnage being, in 1868, 17,477, and in 1867, 19,751. Here, again, the advantage was on the side of Launceston; for, while Launceston gained 2 vessels, Hobart Town lost 26.

Steamers  
registered.

The number of registered steamers on 31st December, 1868, was 11, the same as in 1867. One, of iron, was struck off the register at Hobart Town; another, of wood, being added at Launceston.

Whale  
fisheries.

The return of whale fisheries shows an increase in 1868 of 6 vessels employed, with a tonnage of 1568. 150 additional men found employment in this branch of industry in that year. The increase in oil, the produce of the fisheries, as compared with the previous year, was—

Black oil, 22 tuns 187 gallons, or 215·36 per cent.

Sperm oil, 381 tuns 92 gallons, or 173·44 per cent.

The excess in the value of the produce (including 10 cwt. whalebone) was 29,746%, or 130·47 per cent. This is the most encouraging feature in the whole of the returns now under review.

Coal raised.

The quantity of coal raised in 1868 was 9,054 tons, against 8,341 in 1867. The increase took place at Tasman's Peninsula and Seymour, notwithstanding that the mines at the latter place were worked only from March to December.

The return of prices of provisions and other articles in general use for 1868 has been enlarged by the addition of many other commodities, and the prices, instead of being taken only on the 31st December, have been taken at the end of each quarter, so as to show the limits for the whole year. Instead, however, of striking an average, and so giving rates which would in reality be fictitious, I have preferred to indicate merely the extremes, leaving the reader to strike an average if he chooses. The returns in 1868 and former years being compiled upon different principles, it would obviously be delusive to institute any comparison between them. It may, however, be stated that, as regards the necessities of life, flour seems to have been dearer, having risen to 18*l.* per ton in March quarter of 1868, the lowest price being 15*l.* in the September quarter. Potatoes were cheaper. Beef in March quarter, 1868, was from 6*d.* to 8*d.* per lb., or about the same as in 1867; but in the next quarter, in consequence of the graziers entering into direct competition with the butchers, the price was from 2½*d.* to 5*d.* only, and remained for the rest of the year at from 4*d.* to 6*d.* The competition so established has since been withdrawn. The price of mutton was, of course, similarly effected.

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Prices of provisions, &c.

The variations in the contract prices of some of the principal articles were as follows:—Cheaper per cent.: butchers' meat, 26·4; butter, fresh, 14·3, potted, 20; candles, tallow, 15·4; eggs, 11·8; oil, black, 10·9, kerosine, 54·6; sugar, 12·9; tobacco, 7·7:—dearer, per cent.: bread, 40·8; flour, fine, 49·4; potatoes, 7·56; carrots, 33·3.

The return of trades and manufactories shows a decrease of: baker, 1; blacksmith, 1; bricklayers, 14; cabinet-makers and joiners, 4; candle manufacturers, 3; carpenter, 1; cider-makers, 2; coopers, 5; corn and ship chandlers, 3; engineers, 8; general dealers, 15; gold-beater, 1; grocer, 1; gunsmith, 1; ironmongers, 2; maltster, 1; mill, horse, 1; painters and glaziers, 6; pastrycooks, 7; rope-maker, 1; saw-mills, 3; shoemakers, 35; starch manufactory, 1; stone masons, 10; tanners, 19; tobacconists, 4; turners, 3; watch-makers, 2; wheelwright, 1; woolstapler, 1. There was an increase of: agricultural implement makers, 5; basket-makers, 2; brewery, 1; butchers, 28; chemists, 2; dyer, 1; fellmonger, 1; furriers, 2; glue and size maker, 1; gunsmith, 1; mills, wind, 2; mills, steam, 8; printing office, 1; publicans, 3; tailors, 9; tin-worker, 1; vinegar manufactory, 1.

Trades and manufactories.

### III.—Finance.

The total general revenue in 1868 (excluding balances) was 333,069*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, being an increase of 60,116*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* on that of the previous year.

General revenue.

The following table shows the receipts of the customs and inland revenues for the past three years:—

	1866.			1867.			1868.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs (including Bonding Rents, Launceston) -	129,310	12	0	127,223	17	4	132,159	1	2
Inland Revenue -	47,053	2	0	56,087	8	2	53,164	8	6
Total of both -	£ 176,363	14	0	183,311	5	6	185,323	9	8

The customs receipts (including bonding rents as above) were increased by the sum of 4,935*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, but it will be observed that the inland revenue was 2,922*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* less than in the preceding year.

The following was the expenditure from the general revenue for the last three years:—

	1866.			1867.			1868.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ordinary Expenditure for the Year -	182,363	11	2	163,695	0	3	169,624	8	5
Special Disbursements -	31,592	12	7	50,303	19	9	99,328	16	8
Debentures transferred to Land Fund, &c. -	—	—	—	—	—	—	64,274	12	3
Arrears of former Years -	213,956	3	9	213,999	0	0	333,227	17	4
	28,405	3	9	41,553	0	8	42,192	17	2
Total -	£ 242,361	7	6	255,552	0	8	375,420	14	6

The increase in the ordinary expenditure was due to an excess of 1,085*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* on interest of debentures, and of 5,498*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* on "miscellaneous" charges.

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The large increase under the head of "special disbursements" is accounted for by a transfer in addition to that shown in the next head, of debentures from the general to the land revenue. Excluding the amount of debentures so transferred (118,779*l.*) the total expenditure for the year will be reduced from 333,227*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* to 214,448*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, which includes an excess of 4,400*l.* in the amount of debentures redeemed, as compared with the previous year.

## Land Fund.

The receipts of the land fund (excluding balance in hand on 1st January) were 187,878*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* The receipts for the past three years were as follows:—

	1866.			1867.			1868.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sale of Crown Lands - - - - -	53,067	0	11	47,053	14	5	48,444	6	8
Rent of ditto - - - - -	9,223	4	8	8,200	10	8	7,873	10	11
Fees - - - - -	2,113	1	1	2,380	2	5	2,390	18	10
Proceeds of Debentures - - - - -	23,110	0	0	64,568	0	0	127,942	0	0
Other Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -	829	5	0	2,742	14	9	1,227	12	9
Total - - - - -	£88,342	11	8	124,945	2	3	187,878	9	2

The amount realized by the sale of crown land in 1868 was somewhat larger than in 1867, but it will be observed that the revenue derived from the rent of such land was smaller, the ravages of fluke among the sheep having caused many Crown tenants to abandon their holdings. Of the debentures issued, 60,142*l.* were for the construction of various public works sanctioned in previous years, and 61,700*l.* for the exchange or redemption of other debentures, under the provisions of "The Debentures Consolidation Act."

The expenditure from the land fund for the last three years will be seen in the following table:—

	1866.			1867.			1868.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ordinary Services - - - - -	42,139	7	4	42,861	19	7	39,876	1	8
Debentures Redeemed - - - - -	13,900	0	0	17,380	0	0	16,100	0	0
New Schools, Immigration, &c. - - - - -	1,108	1	9	6,938	14	8	4,650	9	6
Public Works, Roads, Bridges, &c. - - - - -	46,474	0	2	35,229	15	4	35,214	6	0
Proceeds of Debentures transferred to General Revenue - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,600	0	0
Arrears of former Years - - - - -	3,119	9	7	4,060	17	11	5,190	2	8
Total - - - - -	£106,740	18	10	106,471	7	6	139,630	19	10

Having myself experienced considerable embarrassment in endeavouring to give a clear abstract of the accounts of the general revenue and land fund, I trust I shall not seem to overstep the proper limits of my duty if I venture to suggest that the consolidation of both funds into one would remove the great difficulty which is now felt in comprehending the accounts; would enable all persons interested in the affairs of this Colony to understand its financial condition more readily and perfectly; and would thus tend to strengthen its credit. The work of consolidation was most happily begun by the passing of the Act, 31 Vict. No. 9; but I would respectfully submit that that work will never be complete, nor productive of more than half its potential effect, until the whole of the public revenues have been thrown into one consolidated fund. The accounts might then be exhibited in so simple a form as to be readily comprehended by all. Thus, not only would they have a great advantage in point of perspicuity, but much labour, both as regards the keeping of, and reference to, the public cash accounts, would be avoided.

## Commissariat.

The expenditure from the commissariat chest in 1868 was 63,057*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, being less by 4,177*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* than in 1867. The decrease was principally under the head of "convict" service.

Exchange,  
interest, &c.

I have added this year a return of the rates of exchange, discount, and interest, for which I am indebted to the courtesy of the Manager of the Union Bank. On London, at 60 days' sight, the purchasing price for merchants' bills ranged from 1 per cent. discount to par; the selling price of bank bills from one-half to one and a-half per cent. premium. On the other Colonies of the group at sight, the purchasing rate varied from one-quarter to one per cent.; the selling rate from one-half to one per cent. premium.

The rates of discount and interest charged by the banks varied, according to the number of days, from 7 to 10 per cent. per annum. TASMANIA.

The interest allowed by the banks on fixed deposits for 12 months (which may be taken as the standard) was, in the first quarter, 5 per cent.; in the second, 4; in the third, 3. This fact, together with others that have from time to time appeared, shows that the amount of unemployed capital has been increasing. Such being the case, a favourable opportunity is now presented of establishing new industries, such as the brewing of malt liquors for exportation, the manufacture of woollen cloth, the extension of the whale fisheries, perhaps also the supply of the Melbourne market with fish as an article of food, and the utilization of our woods for ornamental purposes. The operatives discharged from the dockyards in England might possibly be advantageously employed in ship-building here. By means of cheap capital, our extensive coal measures might be made to yield their wealth; and as the progress of railway works in the different Colonies must cause an increasing demand for iron, it might be worth considering whether the manufacture of that metal might not be profitably carried on in this Colony.

The following were the average assets and liabilities (excluding minor items) of the Banks in the last three years:—

		ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
		Coin and Bullion.	Debts due to Banks, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stock, Funded Debts, &c.	Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.
		£	£	£	£
1866	- - -	171,485	1,039,105	83,325	662,420
1867	- - -	151,952	1,039,521	75,367	628,056
1868	- - -	171,382	1,065,490	76,490	750,754

The comparison is, on the whole, favourable to the year 1868, particularly as compared with 1867, inasmuch as it shows that our wealth, or rather that proportion of it which is represented by these figures, had increased; but the increase in the amount of deposits without a corresponding increase of paper money, indicates what we have before inferred, that capital could not find ready and profitable investment.

The particulars of most interest in the savings' bank returns are compared for the same three years in the following table\* :— Savings' banks.

		Average Amount to Credit of Depositors.	Average Amount to Credit of Reserve Fund.	Total Amount of Deposits during the Year.	Total Amount of Repayments during the Year.
		£	£	£	£
1866	- - -	199,429	21,426	—†	—†
1867	- - -	193,093	22,887	101,646	102,924
1868	- - -	194,960	23,152	111,466	105,266

† Return incomplete.

Here again, the comparison between 1867 and 1868 is favourable to the latter, the amount of deposits having increased by about 10,000*l.*, and the excess of deposits over repayments being 6,200*l.*, whereas in the preceding year the repayments exceeded the deposits.

The number of Post Office money orders issued in 1868 was 3,378, the amount of which was 13,070*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*; the number paid was 2,512, the amount of which was 10,719*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* In 1867 the number issued was 3,319, the amount being 12,729*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*; the number paid was 2,412, the amount being 10,032*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* One additional office, at Green Ponds, was established on 1st September, 1868. Post Office money orders.

The return of gold mining operations in 1868 is very far from satisfactory. It is true the produce of alluvial digging appears to have increased from 144·3 ozs. to 245·35 ozs., but as there were on an average 2 men less employed, it may be inferred that the additional quantity is to be accounted for by supposing that a more accurate account has been kept of the gold produced. As regards the quartz mines, the Fingal Gold mining

\* Fractions omitted.

**TASMANIA.** Company was not at work during any part of the year ; and the statement furnished by the Union Company shows a decrease of 4,269 in the number of tons of quartz crushed ; of 454·5 ozs. in the quantity of gold produced ; and of 1,050*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* in the value. The average yield, as returned by this Company in 1868, had, however, increased to more than double what it was in 1867, being 7 dwts. 3·67 grs. instead of 3 dwts. 6·5 grs. But although one Company had thus stopped working, and the other had contracted its operations, it is not to be inferred that the reefs at Fingal have been exhausted. The fact seems to be that they have not yet been properly explored ; and a new reef is understood to have been lately discovered, which is said to present very satisfactory indications.

Public debt. The public debt of this Colony on 31st December, 1868 (consisting of debentures actually issued) was 1,027,400*l.*, of which 300,000*l.* were for the construction of the Launceston and Western Railway, and though issued under the auspices of the General Government under a re-guarantee as to the payment of interest, were for the purposes of a private company. Deducting this 300,000*l.*, therefore, as forming no part of the debt incurred for Government purposes, the actual indebtedness of the public treasury on 31st December last was but 727,400*l.*, or 7*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.* per head.

IV.—*Establishments and Institutions maintained or assisted by Government.*

Post office. The Post Office return shows that in 1868 there were received ; letters, 427,956, or 4,806 more than in 1867 ; newspapers, 314,373, or 9,991 more than in 1867 ; despatched, letters, 381,117, or 3,070 more than in 1867 ; newspapers, 800,615, or 93,214 (being 13·18 per cent.) more than in 1867. The Town and District letters in 1868 were 94,612, an increase of 2,127. The Post Office revenue in 1868 shows a trifling decrease ; the expenditure a small increase.

Electric telegraph. The number of paid messages transmitted by electric telegraph in 1868 was 3,269, against 3,388 in the previous year ; the amount received for them, 682*l.* 8*s.*, against 601*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* The expenditure on account of this service was 1,679*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, against 1,281*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* in 1867. The number of stations and of persons employed was the same in both years. The Submarine Cable connecting telegraphically Tasmania and Victoria having been successfully laid, and being now in good working order, it may reasonably be expected that the receipts in the present year will be considerably augmented.

Penal and charitable institutions. Passing over some minor returns, we come to the Institutions maintained, wholly or partially, by the Government. The expenditure on these in the last two years was as follows :—

	CHARGEABLE TO							
	Imperial Government.				Colonial Government.			
	1867.		1868.		1867.		1868.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
PENAL.								
Port Arthur (including Pauper Estab- lishment) - - -	12,156	1 11	14,034	1 0	13,568	15 11	12,069	11 0
Gaol for Males, Hobart Town - - -	506	1 7	341	6 8	3,647	19 10	4,157	9 0
Ditto Females, ditto - - -	24	10 7½	—	—	1,473	10 5½	1,560	6 8
Gaol, &c., Launceston - - -	21	1 10	11	15 1	3,677	1 7	3,346	14 7
	12,707	15 11½	14,387	2 9	22,367	7 9½	21,134	1 3
CHARITABLE.								
Cascade Invalid Depôt - - -	336	19 7½	354	13 9	2,339	9 6½	3,277	0 3
General Hospital, Hobart Town - - -	412	2 10	347	7 11	4,717	15 4	3,991	0 0
Ditto, Launceston - - -	46	3 4	75	6 1	2,960	10 6	2,493	14 2
Hospital for Insane, New Norfolk - - -	1,668	6 8	1,203	17 11	4,560	2 0	4,814	14 4
Hospital, Campbell Town - - -	—	—	—	—	260	12 0	268	17 0
Queen's Asylum - - -	2,046	9 9	1,511	11 4	5,689	17 5	5,607	15 10
Ditto Farm - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	857	9 10*
Brickfields Pauper Establishment - - -	—	—	29	5 11	3,264	4 10½	3,193	7 10
Industrial School for Females - - -	—	—	—	—	100	0 0	49	12 6
Benevolent Societies - - -	—	—	—	—	1,389	11 0	1,707	17 5
Ragged Schools - - -	—	—	—	—	200	0 0	200	0 0
	4,510	2 2½	3,523	2 11	25,482	2 8½	26,461	8 8
Total of Penal and Charitable } Institutions - - -	17,217	18 1½	17,909	5 8	47,849	10 5½	47,595	9 11

\* Net Cash Expenditure, not deducting Milk supplied to other Government Establishments.

The number of Volunteers on the books on 31st December, 1868, was 262, of whom 165 were on the Southern side, and 97 on the Northern. The expenditure for the year was 2,294*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* TASMANIA.  
Volunteers.

The number of Aborigines in the Government establishment was the same as in the preceding year, the expenditure being considerably less. Since last year, the only surviving male of the race has died, so that now only two females are left. Aborigines.

The return relating to Boards of Works shows an amount of 18,437*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* at the disposal of the Boards during the year; an expenditure of 9,170*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; and an unexpended balance at the end of the year of 9,267*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* Boards of works.

The mileage of roads under the control of the different trusts in 1868 is stated to have been 2,475½; the amount of rates, tolls, and certain other receipts, 13,126*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; the aid from Government, 5,867*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, making, with the balance from last year, a total of revenue of 24,170*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.* The expenditure was; in salaries to clerks, collectors, and treasurers, 1,036*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; on roads, 17,077*l.* 12*s.* 10½*d.*; other expenses, 2,534*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; making together, 20,648*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.* Road trusts.

In the Municipalities of Hobart Town and Launceston there appears a decrease of 1,307*l.* on the annual value of rateable property, which in 1868 was 168,844*l.* The receipts were; from rates, 23,498*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*; from Government, 1,668*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*; from fees, fines, licences, &c., 2,024*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*; from other sources, 9,198*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, making, with balance, a total of 36,990*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* The expenditure was; for municipal salaries, 2,546*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; for police, 3,244*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; for miscellaneous purposes, 29,819*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*; total, 35,610*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* In the rural municipalities the value of rateable property had increased from 390,956*l.* to 400,532*l.*; the amount of rates from 11,225*l.* (omitting fractions) to 13,711*l.*; while the aid received from Government fell from 9,472*l.* to 3,210*l.* The expenditure differed but little in the two years, that for 1868 being—on municipal salaries, 4,639*l.*; on police, 13,077*l.*; miscellaneous, 5,176*l.*; total, 22,892*l.* Municipalities.

V.—Crown Lands, Agriculture, &c.

The acreage of ordinary crown lands leased in 1868 is stated to have been 669,690, yielding a rental of 6,736*l.* 7*s.*, showing a decrease in the acreage of 68,892, or 9·33 per cent., and in the rental of 326*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, or 4·63 per cent. The average rental per 100 acres was thus 1*l.* 0*s.* 1¼*d.* against 19*s.* 1¼*d.* in 1867. The acreage of islands under lease was 823,678, being less than in 1867 by 34,803, while the amount of rental was nearly the same. Crown lands leased.

Of crown lands sold, the number and acreage of country lots in 1867–8 are shown below. Crown lands sold.

COUNTRY LOTS.

		50 Acres.			50 to 100 Acres.			100 to 500 Acres.			Above 500 Acres.		
		No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.			No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.			No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.		
			A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.
1867 -	-	169	5271	2	39	75	5385	0	25	36	8036	3	6
1868 -	-	125	4095	1	27	66	4608	0	29	44	9944	0	31

There was a considerable decrease upon all the classes, except that from 100 to 500 acres, upon which there was an increase in the number of lots of about 22 per cent.

A comparison of some other particulars is shown in the following table:—

		COUNTRY LOTS OF ALL CLASSES.										TOWN AND SUBURBAN LOTS.												
		No.		Acreage.		Purchase Money.			Average Price per Acre.					No.		Acreage.		Purchase Money.			Average Price per Acre.			
				A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1867 -	-	293	29,584	0	18	23,457	1	7	0	15	10½		135	586	3	37·6			2369	12	0	4	0	10½
1868 -	-	241	23,071	3	7	21,930	6	10	0	19	0		61	299	2	7·7			1185	12	0	3	19	3

These figures speak for themselves; but it may be remarked that the decrease upon the number of town lots amounted to 54·8 per cent.

TASMANIA.  
 ———  
 Agriculture  
 and live stock.

The agricultural and live stock returns, having been delayed beyond their usual **time**, will be published as an appendix to this volume. In the last session of Parliament **the** vote for the expenses of collection of the agricultural statistics was increased from **200*l.*** to **300*l.***; and it became incumbent on me to devise a system by which those statistics might be made more accurate and trustworthy. The increase was too small to allow **of** any radical change being made, even if it were desirable, and it was therefore **necessary** to confine the alterations within certain limits. New forms were carefully **elaborated**, and issued, with full directions, to the collectors, who were enjoined to use **every** possible means to ensure accuracy in collecting and compiling the particulars. The **plan** now adopted is this: there is first a large sheet on which the names of the parties, **the** acreage, produce, and live stock are entered. The totals of these sheets are then entered in another form, which shows some particulars more conveniently than they could have been arrived at on the first form. This plan, while it ensures greater accuracy, creates a much larger amount of work than the old system. When received at my office, **the** totals are checked, and if any errors are detected or inferred, they are at once **corrected**, or referred to the collectors for information, as the case may require. This system, although a great improvement on the former, is still defective in one point,—that **of** time. The forms were sent out this year in the middle of March, but there has been great delay in returning them, those for Sorell, Glenorchy, and Hamilton having been received only on the 12th, 20th, and 21st instant respectively, and those for Richmond not having been received up to the present time. In order to obviate this difficulty, I proposed, in a memorandum which I had the honour to submit to you, on the 14th June last, to adopt the method now in use in South Australia and Victoria. If this suggestion should be approved, a schedule will be presented by the collectors to every grower of crops or owner of stock to be filled up, as in the taking of a census, and returned. When the schedules are returned with the required information, they will be entered by the collector on the form now in use, and the latter will be dealt with as at present. A limited time, say 14 days, after the 31st March will be allowed for the collection of the schedules, and the compilation of the returns. But in order to carry out such a system, it is absolutely necessary that a sufficient number of sub-collectors should be employed to finish the work within the appointed time; and for this purpose a more liberal vote would be required. After consulting with the Inspector of Police, whose intimate knowledge of the different districts makes him well qualified to offer an opinion, I named in my estimate for 1870 the sum of 800*l.*, which I believe will cover the expense of collecting and compiling the statistics in the districts, and also of the extra clerical assistance which will be required to check and reduce them in my own office. The sum voted for this purpose in South Australia is 1,500*l.*, about 350*l.* of which is required for the office work,—checking the schedules and compiling the returns. The conclusion to which I have been led by the compilation of the present returns is, that under the existing system, while a considerable degree of accuracy may be secured, the work will never be performed with proper despatch; and it will therefore remain for the Legislature to decide whether it will regard the early publication of the agricultural statistics as of sufficient importance to justify the expenditure of such a sum as is necessary to effect it.

The work of the collectors has, as a general rule, been better performed this year than in former years, but in some cases there are still evidences of want of proper care; and in a few districts, in consequence of the forms not having been properly understood, the particulars have had to be taken a second time, which has of course been one cause of delay. Some of the collectors, however, have taken much pains to make their work correct and complete; among whom are those at New Norfolk and Deloraine. Their returns were in the highest degree satisfactory, and reflect great credit upon the compilers.

I requested the collectors to furnish general reports upon the state of Agriculture, &c. in their several districts, and many of them did so. Extracts from these reports are published in the appendix following the ordinary returns.

These reports, together with the returns, show an absence of all improvement among the agriculturists. The hop-growers of New Norfolk are the only exception. They have formed an association for the purpose of collecting and imparting information, from which much benefit must, if the association is energetically supported, result to the promoters and the Colony. I have already advocated the formation of similar combinations among agriculturists generally, and hope that so good an example will be followed by them.

But, beneficial as the establishment of such societies or associations would be, it would not supply the great want—systematic instruction in the principles and practice of

agricultural science. This can only be imparted through the channel of school-teaching, or a regular course of lectures,—the one being for the rising generation, the other for adults. Such a course of instruction, it appears to me, might be made, in country districts, to form a part of our present public school system, without incurring any additional expense beyond that which would be necessary to provide a few requisites, namely, class books, prints of farm implements, &c., such as are published by the Irish National School Commissioners. To make the system complete, where the teacher might be competent to do so, evening lectures on elementary agricultural chemistry, improved methods of cultivation, common errors of bad farming, and other topics connected with the subject, should be delivered for the benefit of those who could not be reached by the ordinary school instruction. The children should be required to devote a part of their time to the actual work of cultivation; and where there is no school reserve available for the purpose, a convenient plot of ground might be rented. In many places land would either be offered rent free, or given, for so useful an object. In this way, not only would the scholars acquire a large amount of practical and scientific information, but they would also learn *to work*, and so would form habits of industry and manual labour. When we consider that no wealth can be produced without labour of that kind, surely the importance of industrial training cannot be overrated. If anything were wanted to add force to such a consideration, it would be found in the troops of children who now infest our streets, in whom idleness and vice are doing their work, and raising up a generation of beggars and criminals who will at no distant date become an intolerable addition to the burdens—heavy enough already—of crime and pauperism bequeathed to us by the policy of the Imperial Government.

TASMANIA.

It may conduce to a more careful consideration of these suggestions, if we take a survey of what is being done in the way of agricultural instruction in some other countries.

In Ireland there were, in 1866, under the control of the Commissioners of National Education, one model farm at Glasnevin, County of Dublin, and 19 School farms, the receipts and expenditure of which are shown below.

Agricultural  
education :  
In Ireland :

## RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Albert Model Farm, Glasnevin - - -	1,957	4	3
19 School Farms - - -	3,347	19	7
Total receipts - - -	£5,305	3	10

## EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Albert Model Farm - - -	4,634	9	10
19 School Farms - - -	7,262	11	8
	11,897	1	6
Miscellaneous expenses, agricultural department - - -	1,672	8	7
Total expenditure - - -	£13,569	10	1
Balance, being net expenditure on agricultural instruction - - -	£8,264	6	3

The Commissioners report: "The total number of school farms in connection on the 31st December, 1866, was 109,\* of which 20 were school farms of the first class, under the exclusive management of our Board, and 18 were school farms of the first class under local management. Of the remaining number, 66 were ordinary school farms, and 5 were school gardens,—one of the latter being under our own management."

In these agricultural schools the inspector has drawn up, and caused to be suspended in each school, "a list of the principal errors of Irish husbandry," the substance of which is either committed to memory by the pupils, or used for the purpose of a dictation exercise. The beneficial effect of thus impressing the essentials of good husbandry on the minds of the students in early life can hardly be overrated.

\* The whole expense of which is included in the above statement.

## TASMANIA.

The inspector of Irish agricultural national schools, concludes his report for 1866 in the following words, which apply quite as strongly to the wants of this Colony as they do to those of Ireland,—perhaps, indeed, more so: “I have no hesitation in saying that, if correct and rational ideas on the leading principles of husbandry can be impressed on the minds of the rising generation of farmers, through the teaching and example of correct practice afforded by the agricultural schools, the latter will return to the country a thousandfold the amount annually expended on their maintenance. The annual loss or deficit in agricultural produce, resulting from ignorant and injudicious management in a few of the matters to which I have referred, such as the rude and unskilful modes of sowing and harvesting grain crops, treatment of the hay crop, management of manure, injudicious treatment of live stock, &c., may be reckoned by millions. The only sure and certain mode of preventing this loss, and of thereby securing a vast addition to the products of our national industry, is by widely diffusing industrial intelligence of a character adapted to the capacity and peculiar circumstances and requirements of our industrial population. The agricultural industry of this country wants many improvements to unfetter, properly direct, and fully develop its energies and resources; but the great and primary want is *sound industrial intelligence*. This want it is the aim and object of the agricultural schools to supply; and if they accomplish their mission, as they promise to do, in an effective and economical manner, it will hereafter be admitted, even by those who are now the most sceptical as to their utility, that they have done vast service to the country, and have deserved well the moderate amount of support given them by the state.”\*

## In the United States;

In the United States liberal provision has been made for agricultural instruction. The following account of it is extracted from the evidence given by the Rev. H. S. Earl before a Select Committee of the House of Assembly of South Australia, in 1868:—“In 1862 there was passed an Act in Congress granting 30,000 acres of land in scrip for each senator and representative of each state, for the establishment of an agricultural and mechanical college. The tuition is free in this college, and, of course, the things taught there have a particular bearing upon mechanical and agricultural matters. The object is to give students all the information that can be given in these departments; and, in connection therewith, the students have an opportunity of labouring a certain number of hours each day to enable them to pay their board. In this way by labouring and by obtaining a certain number of hours’ study, they get a first-class education. In Kentucky this has been put into successful operation. It is placed in connection with the Kentucky University—made one of the colleges of that University; and the state having eleven senators and representatives, it has scrip for 330,000 acres of land. The scrip is sold, the money invested, and the proceeds applied for the maintenance of the college; and in that way, through the grant from Congress, it educates 300 students.” Each state has “its own agricultural and mechanical college. They avail themselves of the offer with certain restrictions. The state has to furnish a certain amount itself besides. One hundred thousand dollars, I believe, were required from the Kentucky legislature, and they just handed that responsibility over to the Kentucky University, which guaranteed the amount. It is just the same thing—it does not cost the state anything at all.”

## In Upper Canada;

In Upper Canada there is a minister of agriculture and statistics, and a board of agriculture. The report of the board for the year 1866 furnishes the following information:—The amount of prizes offered by the board at the Provincial Exhibition of 1866 was 12,712 dollars; the amount awarded 10,288½ dollars; and the number of entries, 6,279. There were 264 township or branch agricultural societies, which had “received, in subscriptions from their members, up to the time of applying for the public grant, the sum of 39,254.30 dollars, and from the public funds the net sum of 44,630.76 dollars, all to be applied to the purposes for which they are established by statute.” Agricultural instruction is provided by the board; and its effects are thus referred to:—“Professor Buckland has, during the past year, in a number of successive towns, visited and lectured at public meetings in the following counties; viz.—Essex, Kent, Lambton, Perth, Huron, Middlesex, Oxford, Brant, Halton, Peel, Simcoe, York, Ontario, Durham, Northumberland, Renfrew, Carleton, Russell, Lennox, and Addington. In this useful labour he has occupied twenty-three weeks’ time, and has held eighty-three meetings, at which the attendance has been from forty or fifty to one hundred and fifty or two hundred persons each meeting. He has besides, had much personal inter-

\* Report of Commissioners of National Education in Ireland for 1866. Among other school books named in the report are the following:—Agricultural Class Book; Dr. Hodge’s First Steps in Agricultural Chemistry, and First Lessons in ditto; Johnston’s Catechism; Murphy’s Agricultural Instructor, &c.

"course with farmers in the above counties, and a few others where meetings were not convened. He has found, and has endeavoured to encourage, an active desire to acquire a knowledge of the most improved system for developing the resources of the land, and has also endeavoured to promote a spirit of intercourse and mutual co-operation and inquiry amongst the farmers in the more remote districts. Amongst other subjects, he has specially brought to the attention of his auditors the importance of the improvement of stock by using pure-bred male animals; the better and more thorough cultivation of land, by applying the labour to a less surface, and leaving a larger amount in pasturage; the advantages and means of pursuing dairy husbandry, flax cultivation, &c., &c. His lectures have been looked forward to by the members of agricultural societies and others with much interest, as a means of acquiring valuable information, and have been, as a general rule, well attended.

TASMANIA.

"The veterinary school continues in successful operation, in connection with the course of agricultural lectures given by Professor Buckland, assisted by other professors of the University, to occasional students, each winter. At the recent session there were in attendance seventeen students, of whom thirteen were studying veterinary science with the view of practising it as a profession."

"Prussia maintains four Royal Academies of Agriculture, at which both the theory and the practice of farming are taught in a course lasting two years, and costing each student less than 8*l.* a-year for instruction in political and rural economy, based on statistics in farming, and the management of trees and woods; in the mode of manufacturing sugar, beer, bricks, and draining-tiles; in mineralogy, geology, botany, and chemistry, &c. For the amateurs a less practical instruction is provided at institutes attached to the Universities of Halle and Berlin. Below the academies are nineteen provincial schools of agriculture, subsidized by the state to the aggregate amount of about 2,000*l.*, and for the most part kept by some large farmer, assisted by the neighbouring apothecary, schoolmaster, and veterinary surgeon. There are further in Prussia numerous special 'schools' for particular branches, such as market-gardening, and the cultivation of meadows and woods; and the care of fruit-trees is taught in 134 schools in the ancient provinces alone. The system of paid instruction is completed by the curious institution of wandering teachers, who circulate from village to village, criticising the cultivation, and giving advice about rotations of crops and the most suitable kinds of manure. But this is not all. The state maintains seven experimental institutes of organic and agricultural chemistry, which on different soils and under different circumstances are engaged in verifying and completing the theories of Liebig, and in testing the purity of the artificial manures of commerce. Last come no less than 519 voluntary agricultural associations, which by conferences, exhibitions, and prizes assist in spreading information. Apart from the academies and institutes of chemistry little is done by the state either to excite or direct private action. There is a central commission presided over by a minister of agriculture, but its expenses in 1862 amounted to no more than 177*l.*"\*

In Prussia;

In Austria, "throughout the empire special institutions exist for agricultural education, carefully adapted to the several grades of students, and also to the different branches of rural economy. These are supported chiefly by liberal subsidies from the State—by the provinces or districts in which they are located—and (to a small extent) by private means." These institutions are ranged under the following classes:—1. Higher agricultural institutions, of which there seem to be 10. 2. Farm schools, of which there are 14. 3. Higher forest schools, 5 in number; with other schools for special subjects. Regular courses of agricultural lectures are given in the universities of Vienna and in 14 other institutions. By these means about 300 teachers are enabled to give instruction to some 2,500 students. The subsidies from the State vary in amount from 1,000 to 10,000 florins per annum. The students' expenses are kept as low as possible. In the higher schools the students are not found board and lodging; but in the lower schools these are provided, and at a very economical rate. Of agricultural societies and unions there are about 119, with about 80,000 regular members. "Of these, 52 are specially devoted to husbandry, 10 to forestry, 21 to garden, fruit, and vine cultivation, 10 to horse and cattle breeding and management, 15 to silkworm breeding and management, 6 to bees, and 5 to fish cultivation." The head and centre of all the agricultural societies is the Imperial Society, which grants assistance to the local societies. There are 50 regular agricultural periodicals published, either monthly or weekly.†

In Austria;

\* 'Pall Mall Gazette,' quoted in Journal of Statistical Society, Dec., 1867.

† Professor Wilson's Report on Agricultural Exhibitions at Vienna in 1866.

**TASMANIA.** The Colony of Victoria has sought to promote the interests of agriculture by an annual grant of 6,000*l.*, which is expended by the Board of Agriculture; and there is also a model farm.

**In Victoria.**

Many other examples might be added to the above, did time and space permit; but enough has been said to show that it is the interest of every State, by some means or other, to seek to educate its people in the principles and practice of scientific and economic agriculture. The two chief ends to be attained by such an education, are, 1. to diminish the cost, and to increase the profit of production; 2. to preserve unimpaired, or even to enhance, the fertility of the soil. Surely in these things, more than in any others, is to be found the germ of national prosperity.

VI.—*Law, Crime, &c.*

**Committals.** The number of committals for trial in 1868 is stated to have been 178 (or, as it is given in another return, p. 139, 168), being 49 less than in 1867. The decrease is believed to have been caused by a change in the mode of dealing with such cases.

**Persons tried in higher Courts.** The number of persons tried before the Supreme Court was 87, against 127 in the previous year, being 40 less. In the Recorder's Court there was an increase of 5. In both cases, the proportion of offences against the person had considerably increased.

**Executions.** One criminal was executed during the year. There were no executions in 1867 or 1866.

**Litigation.** In the Supreme Court, in its ordinary jurisdiction, the number of writs issued was 349, being 89 less than in 1867; the number of civil cases tried, 15, or 2 less. Under "The Small Debts Act" the business of the court had also considerably diminished.

In courts of request, under the same act, the amount of litigation had somewhat increased, the increase being entirely in the 10*l.* cases.

**Magisterial cases.** The return of persons dealt with by magistrates in 1868 shows the following results:—apprehensions 4,440, or 235 less; appeared on summons, 3,034, or 313 more; cases not proceeded with, 712, or 19 less; discharged, 1,071, or 45 more; convicted, 5,125, or 103 more; orders for payment of money under "The Magistrates' Summary Procedure Act," 1,423, or 347 more.

**Probates, &c.** The number of probates of wills granted in 1868 was 67, against 53 in 1867; the amount of sworn property 173,606*l.*, against 118,335*l.* Much of this increase was probably caused by the substitution of a probate for a succession duty, the latter duty having in many cases not been paid as it fell due. Letters of administration to the number of 19 were issued, against 21 in 1867, the amounts represented being 20,250*l.*, and 24,087*l.* respectively.

**Insolvencies.** The total number of insolvencies in 1868 was 63,—in 1867, 107. The scheduled assets were 32,270*l.*—in 1867, 47,806*l.*; the liabilities, 50,488*l.*, against 95,731*l.* in 1867.

**Mortgages.** The number of mortgages registered in 1867-8 under both systems was—

	NUMBER.		AMOUNT.					
	1867.	1868.	1867.			1868.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Under the old system - -	222	251	122,198	16	5	156,310	13	4
Under Real Property Act - -	86	102	37,942	0	0	30,471	0	0
Total - - -	308	353	160,140	16	5	186,781	13	4

**Lands' Titles Office.** The business of the lands' titles office decreased considerably in nearly all matters except those relating to mortgages; the number of grants registered having fallen from 206 to 138.

**Grant deeds enrolled.** The number of grant deeds enrolled in the Supreme Court also fell from 449 to 434. These results, together with the Survey Office returns, show a great decrease in the desire or ability to purchase land.

**Inquests.** The number of inquests on deaths held in 1868 was—males, 120, females, 50,—together, 170, against 150 in 1867.

**Public schools, &c.** The return of public schools shows that there were in 1868, 8,746 distinct scholars on the rolls; that the average number on the rolls was 5,649; that the average daily attendance was 4,272. The number of teachers and assistant teachers was 172; the pupil teachers 34. The amount contributed by the State was 10,978*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; and that received for school fees, 3,905*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*; the average amount of Government aid per annum for each scholar in daily attendance being 2*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*

The expenditure connected with the Tasmanian scholarships was 817*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; with school exhibitions, 597*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* The total expenditure on education borne by the State was therefore 12,393*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, or 2*s.* 5½*d.* per head of the whole population per annum. TASMANIA.

The returns in reference to churches and Sunday schools are still, I am sorry to say, extremely imperfect. The particulars relating to the Church of England had to be collected from the published proceedings of the synod, the returns sent in to the Secretary being found to be worthless; but there appears reason to hope that better results may be looked for in another year. Many ministers of other denominations, to whom circulars were sent, either from indifference or disinclination to furnish information, neglected to comply. In regard to the Wesleyan Methodists, although the Chairman of the district has shown every disposition to supply the information sought, he informed me that he was unable to do so on this occasion. Ecclesiastical.

The abstract of the returns filed in the offices of the clerks of the peace by the various friendly societies shows the number of members at the end of 1868 to have been 2,043; the receipts 4,260*l.* 12*s.* 1½*d.*; the expenditure 3,802*l.* 7*s.* 5½*d.*; and the capital of the societies 14,493*l.* 16*s.* 0¾*d.* Some of the societies did not file accounts, as required by law, and these figures must not therefore be regarded as complete. Friendly societies.

### VIII.—Vital Statistics.

The number of births registered in 1868 was 2,990, being only 19 more than in 1867. Births.  
The rate per 1000 of population in the last three years was—

In 1866	-	-	-	-	28·81
In 1867	-	-	-	-	30·18
In 1868	-	-	-	-	29·69

The birth rate in 1868 was therefore slightly less than in the previous year, but somewhat in excess of the rate for 1866.

The proportion of births of males to those of females in 1868 was 104·51 to 100.

In 1866 it was 104·12 to 100; and  
In 1867 „ 102·66 „

The deaths registered in 1868 (including two which occurred beyond the limits of the Colony) were 1,464, being 46 more than in 1867. Besides these, there were 6 deaths of convicts under sentence at Port Arthur, and one execution (of a male), which were not registered. Taking into account these seven deaths in 1868, the death-rate in the last three years was— Deaths.

In 1866, 13·63 per 1000  
In 1867, 14·36 „  
In 1868, 14·61 „

The death-rate in 1868 was higher than in any year since 1864. The deaths of males, including those unregistered, were 893, and of females, 578, being in the proportion of 154·5 males to 100 females. The deaths of children under one year were in the proportion of 23·86 per cent. of the whole number. In 1866 the proportion was 19·89 per cent.; and in 1867, 18·90. The mortality among infants in 1868 was therefore considerably in excess.

The 1,464 deaths are classed as follows:—

	Number.		Percentage of total of each Sex.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
I. From Zymotic Diseases - -	151	119	17·04	20·59
II. From Constitutional Diseases - -	96	112	10·84	19·38
III. From Local Diseases - -	413	230	46·62	39·79
IV. From Developmental Diseases - -	119	86	13·43	14·88
V. From Violence - -	99	22	11·17	3·80
From Unspecified Causes - -	8	9	0·90	1·56
All Causes - -	886	578	100·00	100·00

Health and disease are in a great measure affected by the state of the atmosphere; and a knowledge of this is necessary in interpreting the records of mortality. I have Meteorology.

**TASMANIA.** — therefore added, on the present occasion, an abstract made by myself from returns furnished to the Royal Society of Tasmania of the results of observations for the year 1868 by Mr. F. Abbott. We are thus enabled, not only to ascertain the Meteorological conditions in the past year, but also to compare them with the means for 25 years.

The mean pressure of the air in 1868, at the temperature of 32°, was 29·912, the 25 years' average being 29·807. The mean temperature in 1868 was 56·06, being 1·61 degrees above the average; the mean diurnal range, 21·98, or 4·12 degrees above the average; solar intensity, 96·27, or 3·28 in excess; terrestrial radiation, 42·98, or 0·12 in excess; mean position of dew-point, 45·42, or 0·03 below the average; humidity of air, 0·71, or 0·04 below the average; elastic force of vapour, 0·317, or 0·002 in excess. Rain fell on only 113 days, the average number being 145·27, or 32·27 more than in 1868; and the total rainfall was 18·08 inches, being less than the average by 4·57 inches. The mean quantity of ozone in the atmosphere was 7·64, against an average of 7·18. The total wind-force was 630·28 lbs. per square foot, against an average of 755·78 lbs. June was a singularly still month, the total wind-force being only 8·06 lbs.,—less than one-third of the average.

The air being thus found to have been hot and sluggish, it is not difficult to account for the excess in the mortality. This, however, must have been checked in some degree by the excess of ozone, and by the dryness of the atmosphere.

Diseases, &c.  
in charitable  
institutions.

Although, for convenience in printing, the return of diseases and deaths in charitable institutions is placed after the returns of marriages, it will be better to consider it first. I shall content myself with observing, that the total number of cases of disease treated is stated to have been 1,894 and the number of deaths 200, or 10·56 per cent. In 1867, the cases were 2,266, the deaths 216, and the percentage of deaths, 9·53. In the Queen's asylum there has not been any death during the last three years.

Marriages.

The number of marriages registered in 1868 was 654, being an increase of 57 as compared with that in the preceding year. The ratio of marriages to population at the end of the year was 6·49 per 1,000, being greater than in 1866 or 1867, when the ratios were 6·20, and 5·86, respectively.

Vaccination.

The number of persons vaccinated during 1868 in the hospitals, and in the Queen's asylum, was 95, of whom 82 are stated to have been inspected on the eighth day after the operation. Seventy-four cases are said to have proved in every respect successful.

#### IX.—*Miscellaneous.*

Political  
franchise.

The number of electors for the Legislative Council at the end of last year appears to have been 2,232, 150 having been struck off, and 115 added to, the rolls during the year. As regards the House of Assembly, the electors on the rolls at the end of the year, as stated by the different returning officers, numbered 11,367, 1,474 having been removed from, and 1,614 added to, the rolls. These numbers must, however, be regarded as only approximate, those relating to the House of Assembly exhibiting some manifest errors, which, in the present state of the law, I am not able to correct. I would suggest that whenever the electoral Act is amended, a provision should be introduced, requiring the returning officers to show at the foot of the new rolls the following particulars:—Number of electors on former roll; number struck off therefrom; number added to new roll; total number on new roll. There would then be no difficulty in obtaining accurate information in this respect.

The meteorological returns have already been made the subject of remark under the previous head.

#### *Conclusion.*

The returns contained in the accompanying volume afford better ground of hope, and of confidence in the future of this Colony, than any which have appeared in the statistical records for many years past. One of our most important and profitable industries—whaling—has been prosecuted with increased energy and success. The works of the Launceston and Western Railway are progressing satisfactorily, and the line is expected to be opened in the early part of next year: the Mersey and Deloraine line is also advancing towards completion; and an engineering survey of a main line to connect the two principal ports at the opposite ends of the Island has been made. The establishment of a customs union for this group of Colonies has been proposed, and the first practical step taken, by appointing the time and place for a meeting of representatives to discuss the terms. An immigration agent has been despatched to Europe, at a time peculiarly favourable for his operations, when the attention of the old countries is being more

seriously turned to these southern Colonies, and when the latter are rising in public favour. The credit of our Colony stands high in the English money market, and capitalists are ready to furnish funds for national undertakings of a productive character.

It is true that the pastoral interest is unusually depressed by the decline in the price of wool, and by the prevalence of fluke; but these drawbacks will be, more or less, neutralized by the brisk demand for Australian meat in foreign markets, the effect of which must be to encourage the production in this Colony of meat rather than of wool; and it is a fortunate circumstance, that, just as the necessity arises of resorting to a change of system in this respect, the means by which that change is to be effected are presented to our hands. The depression now existing among the stock-owners will therefore, probably, not be of long continuance, and is likely to be countervailed by those other causes, actual and contingent, of prosperity to which I have referred.

It is therefore with a feeling of more hopefulness than it has hitherto been possible to cherish, that I now place these records in your hands.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) E. C. NOWELL, Government Statistician.

TASMANIA.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No. 17.

SOUTH  
AUSTRALIA.

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., to The  
EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 60.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Adelaide, December 8, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship a copy of the South Australian Blue Book for 1868, together with six (6) copies of the "Statistical Register" for the same year, the work of Mr. Josiah Boothby, Under-Secretary to the Government.

2. The voluminous tables comprised in the Register, and the abstract prefixed, evidence a gradual but steady progress in the material development of the Colony, and no unfavourable feature. I must, however, remark that there is a small annual decrease in the adult male population; although a total natural increase of 2 per cent.

3. The Secretary of State has on former occasions expressed his commendation of Mr. Boothby's able and valuable work, and the Colony is fortunate in possessing among its public servants a gentleman so eminent as a statistician, as well as so competent in the discharge of his ordinary duties.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) JAMES FERGUSSON,  
Governor.

REPORT to the Honourable JOHN TUTHILL BAGOT, M.L.C., Chief Secretary, &c.

SIR,—

Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, October 7, 1869.

In presenting to you the "Statistical Register of South Australia for 1868," I have the honour to submit the following report for the information of His Excellency the Governor, briefly bringing under notice the result of statistical inquiry, so far as relates to the social and material condition of the community during the period under review.

### *Population.*

The total number of the population on 31st December, 1868, is estimated to have been 176,298 souls (91,347 males and 84,951 females), or an addition of 3,438 persons. The natural increase from excess of births over deaths was 4,731 souls (2,328 males and 2,403 females); but the departures (by sea) exceeded the arrivals by 1,293 (972 males and 321 females), leaving a net increase of 3,438 only (1,356 males and 2,082 females),

SOUTH  
AUSTRALIA.

as above stated, being the smallest record since 1860. The rate of increase was **under** two per cent., as compared with 2·2 per cent. during the previous year; whilst, **in the** four years preceding, the annual augmentation had been at the rate of five per cent.

*Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

Seven thousand two hundred and forty-seven births were registered in 1868, **or 206** more than in the preceding year; the birth rate being 42 per thousand of the **population** at the commencement of the year, as against 41·6 per thousand in 1867. The **male** births numbered 3,709, and the female 3,538, in comparison with 3,616 and 3,425 **re-**spectively the year before—about 105 boys being born to every 100 girls. The **total** number of births is the highest recorded here in a single year; the birth rate is, however, three per thousand below that existing a few years ago.

The mortality during the twelve months was less than in any year since 1863, with **one** exception (1865); the rate, 14·5 per thousand, being also the lowest recorded. **The** total deaths numbered 2,516 (males, 1,381, and females, 1,135), showing a decrease of 423 upon the year 1867, when the death rate was 17·4 per thousand. Decreased fatality is chiefly apparent in the zymotic, local, and developmental classes of disease.

In 1867 no less than sixty-two per cent. of the total deaths were children under **five** years of age—measles, diphtheria, typhoid fever, and diarrhœa having proved exceedingly fatal—being, in fact, eleven per cent. over the rate of 1866. Last year, on the **other** hand, mortality from these diseases was comparatively infrequent; the total number of children dying under five years old being reduced from 1,831 to 1,474 or to 50·1 per cent. of the gross mortality. Fewer deaths of infants were registered, the number dying under two years of age being 1,290, as compared with 1,558; the rate of infantile mor-tality declining from fifty-three per cent. to fifty-one per cent. of the total deaths, or slightly above the average.

The natural increase of the population amounted to 4,731 souls, or 629 more than in 1867, and being 2·74 per cent. on the number living at the beginning of the year. The rate of increase in the previous year was 2·43 per cent.

Twelve hundred and eighty-six marriages were celebrated, being ninety-three less than in 1867, and fewer than in either of the preceding four years.

*Public Worship.*

The returns furnished by the several religious denominations show thirty-six additional churches or chapels, and twenty-one additional rooms used for religious services, making the total number of places of worship to be 754, with accommodation for 112,878 persons, or more than sufficient to seat the whole population of fourteen years of age and upwards. The following table gives the information afforded on the subject for each of the three past years:—

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Number of churches or chapels -	492	511	547
„ sittings in ditto - -	91,816	98,496	103,488
„ rooms used, &c. - -	153	186	207
„ sittings in ditto - -	6,361	7,245	9,390
Total number of places of worship	645	697	754
„ sittings provided	98,177	105,741	112,878
Sunday schools - - -	398	416	446
Sunday-school teachers - -	3,807	3,961	4,150
Sunday scholars - - -	25,914	26,506	28,719

Sunday schools now number 446, or thirty more than last year, the number of teachers being 4,150 (males, 2,063, and 2,087 females), and of scholars 28,719, of whom 14,291 were boys and 14,428 girls.

*Education.*

The returns furnished by the Central Board of Education relate only to licensed schools, of which there are 325, conducted by 223 schoolmasters and 102 school-mistresses, showing an increase of seventeen schools upon the number given in the pre-ceding year. The aggregate number of children on the roll was 15,657—boys 8,699, girls 6,958—or an increase of 1,057 scholars. The average number on the roll for each school was 48 against 47·4. The average number of scholars attending was 6,834 boys and 5,308 girls, or together, 12,142, as compared with 11,448 last year, the proportion of

children in daily attendance being 77·5 per cent. of the gross number on the roll. Out of 15,657 scholars, 1,553 only were at city schools, 1,446 in other corporate towns, and the remainder in the country districts. One-half of the children in attendance were from seven to ten years of age, one-fourth under seven years old, and the other fourth were eleven years of age and upwards. The average number of destitute children attending the schools was 1,438. Seventy-nine school-houses have been built under the supervision of the Board, and are now held in trust for educational purposes, the total grant-in-aid being 14,723*l*.

The grant for stipends amounted to 16,680*l*., which, together with the fees paid by parents, &c., 14,137*l*., shows that 30,817*l*. have been received by teachers, or twenty-one shillings and threepence from the Government for each scholar on the rolls, and twenty shillings and threepence in the shape of school fees.

The aggregate amount expended by the State for educational purposes during the past decade is 190,346*l*., the sum spent last year being 24,540*l*. In 1864 the Legislature voted the sum of 18,388*l*., additional provision being made yearly as required.

#### *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The revenue for the year 1868 amounted to 716,004*l*., or within 290*l*. of the sum collected during the previous twelve months; whilst the expenditure was reduced from 1,003,271*l*. to 852,689*l*., or by 150,582*l*. With two exceptions—the sales of waste lands and the receipts from the railways—but little difference appears in the several items of income for the two years. An increase of 52,727*l*. is shown in land sales, being 224,490*l*. as against 171,763*l*., and a reduction of 41,809*l*. upon railways, the receipts from this source having fallen from 126,420*l*. to 84,611*l*., owing to the failure of the harvest. The customs receipts amounted to 198,531*l*., as compared with 200,832*l*.

Customs duties being the sole means of taxation resorted to in this Province, and the tariff having remained unchanged for five years past, the amount of the burden the inhabitants of this Colony labour under for the support of Government is readily ascertainable. It is only necessary to state that the average contribution of each individual towards the protection of life and property and other duties of the State during the past five years has been twenty-six shillings yearly to show that South Australia is the lightest taxed community in the world. In 1865 the Customs duties averaged 30*s*. per head; in 1866, 27*s*. 2*d*.; in 1867, 23*s*. 3*d*.; and last year 22*s*. 6*d*. per head of the population. Did the community now contribute taxes in the same ratio as in 1865 the receipts from customs would reach 265,000*l*., instead of 198,000*l*.—the sum collected last year.

Although the aggregate receipts and expenditure of the State are large, considering the number of the population, it must be remembered that the Government of a young community having vast landed estate is compelled to undertake responsibilities borne in older countries by individuals or associations. The interest on, and redemption of, the public works debt, the formation and maintenance of internal means of communication, roads, railways and tramways, telegraphs, waterworks, and the construction of other large public works, as also the surveys of land, entail heavy costs, but are met by receipts derivable from the sale and occupation of the waste lands, and by the charges levied for the accomodation afforded to the public. Again, the large expenditure for education, police, hospitals, destitute poor, and lunatic asylums is defrayed by the State, without that further local taxation resorted to in the mother country.

During the past ten years the gross receipts on account of the public revenue (exclusive of loans raised for public works) amounted to 6,936,789*l*., and the expenditure to 7,148,427*l*. Of the former sum the ordinary revenue has contributed 4,306,092*l*., of which 1,733,659*l*. accrued from *taxation*, and the remaining 2,572,433*l*. from other general receipts; the total sum of 6,936,789*l*. being made up by the proceeds of the land fund, amounting to 2,630,696*l*.

During the same period the total expenditure has amounted to 7,148,427*l*., out of which 2,919,780*l*. has been spent on public works (exclusive of payments from loans 1,108,248*l*.), and 306,211*l*. upon immigration, together 3,225,991*l*., or 595,295*l*. more than the land fund produced during those years. The remaining expenditure is lumped together under the vague head of Establishments, Miscellaneous Services, &c.; the public accounts, as at present rendered, failing to exhibit how much represents the actual cost of governing the country, or what proportion should be debited to the multifarious extra-governmental undertakings here imposed on the State.

SOUTH  
AUSTRALIA.*Loans for Public Works.*

The total amount of the bonded debt at the close of the year was 1,663,100*l.* sterling. The total sum authorized to be raised since the first loan was contracted is 2,519,500*l.*, of which, bonds representing 2,064,400*l.* have been issued, and 401,300*l.* redeemed, leaving the amount outstanding as above stated.

*Banking.*

The several banks have issued the half-yearly returns as required by Act of Parliament, and the usual comparative statements have been published. Following is an abstract showing the aggregate average assets and liabilities for the last half-year of 1866, 1867, and 1868 respectively :—

## LIABILITIES.

	1866.			1867.			1868.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Notes in circulation - - - -	239,372	8	2	247,786	4	1	225,708	11	1
Bills in circulation - - - -	42,246	19	4	10,332	17	1	11,793	19	0
Balances due to other banks - - -	32,210	9	2	39,600	18	9	18,272	13	9
Deposits - - - -	1,401,565	9	5	1,272,164	10	9	1,293,420	1	0
Total average liabilities - - -	£1,715,395	6	1	£1,569,884	10	8	£1,549,195	4	10

## ASSETS.

	1866.			1867.			1868.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Coin and bullion - - - -	318,927	5	5	378,265	17	3	333,224	0	5
Government securities - - - -	4,600	0	0	38,850	14	10	25,000	0	0
Landed property and bank premises - -	86,404	9	1	99,745	8	1	102,088	10	1
Notes and bills of other banks - - -	26,611	8	9	17,367	7	2	32,979	1	3
Balances due from other banks - - -	63,426	7	3	74,441	9	8	71,013	12	5
Notes and bills discounted and other debts due to banks not enumerated - - -	3,120,092	10	10	2,559,742	14	1	2,669,886	7	8
Total average assets - - - -	£3,620,062	1	4	£3,168,413	11	1	£3,234,209	11	10

Although the differences existing in the several items of the returns for the two periods are of no great amount, they tend to show an improvement in confidence after the severe pressure of the preceding year. The deposits increased from 1,272,164*l.* to 1,293,420*l.*, whilst the notes and bills discounted advanced from 2,559,742*l.* to 2,669,886*l.* The aggregate liabilities were 1,549,195*l.*, as against 1,569,884*l.*, and the assets 3,234,209*l.*, as compared with 3,168,413*l.* the year before.

*Savings Bank.*

Financial improvement is also shown by the returns issued from the savings bank ; a large increase appearing in the number of depositors, and the payments into the bank being greater than in any previous year. The total number of new accounts opened was 2,784, or 463 more than last year ; the aggregate number of depositors being 9,659, or an addition of 976. The total amount of deposits was 170,566*l.* as against 145,207*l.*, an increase of 25,359*l.* ; whilst the withdrawals amounted to 147,660*l.*, as compared with 133,848*l.* the preceding year. The amount at the credit of the several depositors at the close of the year was 312,728*l.*, or 38,220*l.* additional. The following statement affords an interesting retrospect of the bank's business during the past five years :—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New accounts opened - - -	1,806	2,333	2,135	2,321	2,784
Increase in depositors - - -	1,132	1,233	603	1,004	976
	£	£	£	£	£
Amount deposited - - -	120,924	131,115	124,427	145,207	170,566
" withdrawn - - -	87,731	115,751	147,524	133,848	147,660
" depositors' balances - -	231,972	258,693	249,329	274,508	312,728
" reserve fund - - -	13,431	15,378	17,370	19,587	21,147
" total funds - - -	245,403	274,071	266,700	294,095	333,875

Six per cent. per annum was allowed to depositors in the shape of interest, as in 1867. 25,000*l.* is invested in Government securities, and 187,254*l.* of the deposits is lent on mortgage of freehold property, at eight per cent. The reserve fund amounts to 21,147*l.* sterling. Agencies have been established in eighteen of the principal townships in connection with telegraph and post offices.

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### *Imports and Exports.*

With an almost total failure of the harvest, it might have been expected that the trade returns for 1868 would have been singularly unfavourable. It is, however, satisfactory to note that although the trade in one of the chief staples (breadstuffs) fell off one half, the increase in other branches of commerce went far to make up the deficiency, and that the total exports of produce exceeded the amount of imports retained for home consumption by more than half a million sterling. In place of 658,288*l.*, the sum of 580,790*l.* represented the balance of exports of produce, over imports consumed.

The combined import and export trade amounted to 5,057,810*l.*, or 613,206*l.* less than in the previous year. The total imports were valued at 2,238,510*l.*, or a decrease of 267,884*l.*, and the aggregate exports at 2,819,300*l.*, or 345,322*l.* less; the diminution in the quantity of goods purchased nearly corresponding with the decrease in the staples exported.

The following statement shows the combined import and export trade for each year since 1859 inclusive; the total imports, the imports retained for home consumption, the imports re-exported, the aggregate exports, the value of staple produce exported, and the difference between the latter and the value of imports consumed in the Province:—

Year.	Combined Import and Export Trade.	Total Imports.	Imports retained for Home Consumption.	Imports re-exported.	Total Exports.	Exports of Produce of the Colony.	Balance Pro- duce exported over Imports consumed.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1859 - -	3,163,370	1,507,494	1,353,783	153,711	1,655,876	1,502,165	148,382
1860 - -	3,423,307	1,639,591	1,432,201	207,390	1,783,716	1,576,326	144,125
1861 - -	4,008,329	1,976,018	1,782,346	193,672	2,032,311	1,838,639	56,293
1862 - -	3,966,452	1,820,656	1,595,347	225,309	2,145,796	1,920,487	325,140
1863 - -	4,387,096	2,028,279	1,764,818	263,461	2,358,817	2,095,356	330,538
1864 - -	5,718,476	2,412,931	2,122,923	290,008	3,305,545	3,015,537	892,614
1865 - -	6,057,442	2,927,596	2,552,407	375,189	3,129,846	2,754,657	202,250
1866 - -	5,693,879	2,835,142	2,516,128	319,014	2,858,737	2,539,723	23,595
1867 - -	5,671,016	2,506,394	2,117,867	388,527	3,164,622	2,776,095	658,228
1868 - -	5,057,810	2,238,510	2,023,036	215,474	2,819,300	2,603,826	580,790

The trade with the United Kingdom amounted to 2,837,249*l.* as against 2,624,268*l.* last year. Of this, 1,411,508*l.* represented imports, or 213,265*l.* more than last year, and 1,425,741*l.* exports thereto, or nearly the same amount as in 1867. The balance of trade was in favour of South Australia by 14,232*l.* only, as compared with 227,781*l.* in the year preceding.

Inter-colonial business of course chiefly suffered, transactions with the neighbouring Colonies being fully one-third less. With Victoria the combined import and export trade amounted to 1,027,340*l.*, as against 1,372,971*l.*, or 345,631*l.* below that of 1867. The balance in favour of this Province was 357,586*l.*, as compared with 464,254*l.*, or 106,668*l.* less. We imported from Melbourne goods of the value of 334,876*l.*, a reduction of 119,482*l.*, and exported produce thereto worth 692,463*l.*, as against 918,613*l.*, or a decrease of 226,150*l.* on the previous year.

Again, with New South Wales, the falling off in trade was considerable—in fact, greater in proportion than with the adjoining Colony; the balance of trade was this year in favour of South Australia by 172,575*l.*, instead of against us by 106,039*l.*, as was the case in 1867. The total transactions amounted to 525,812*l.*, as compared with 932,296*l.*, or a diminution of 406,484*l.*, or nearly one-half. The imports from thence reached only 176,618*l.*, instead of to 519,168*l.*; whilst the produce exported thereto was valued at 349,194*l.*, instead of 413,128*l.*, or by 63,934*l.* less. The reduction in the imports is chiefly accounted for by the exceptionally large quantity of river-borne wool brought down from the Darling in 1867, represented as of the value of 414,415*l.* Last year the value of the cargoes brought down stream was 86,121*l.* only; the exports by

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way of the Murray amounting to 70,311*l.*, as against 94,914*l.*, showing a reduction of 24,603*l.*

Exports to Queensland were valued at 107,193*l.*, nearly the same amount as in the previous year; but those to New Zealand fell from 83,835*l.* to 24,039*l.* only.

From Tasmania we imported timber, &c., worth 22,556*l.*; or, 6,669*l.* less than in the preceding twelve months.

Trade with Western Australia was about equal in amount to that of last year; the imports thence (including bullion, 24,508*l.*), amounting to 46,157*l.*, and the exports to 40,027*l.* The value of the wool brought here for transshipment was 12,448*l.*, as compared with 11,431*l.* in 1867.

The shipments to the Cape, chiefly breadstuffs, amounted to 31,159*l.*, as against 47,896*l.*; whilst the exports (copper) to India increased from 69,343*l.* to 73,409*l.* With Singapore and Batavia more trade was done; the exports to the former increasing from 6,810*l.* to 8,035*l.*, and with the latter from 3,124*l.* to 4,934*l.*

The Mauritius trade shows a reduction in the imports, 114,438*l.*, as against 137,248*l.*; and, in exports thereto (excluding specie, 46,000*l.*), of 2,902*l.*—being 17,005*l.*, instead of 19,907*l.* the year before. The imports from China amounted to 67,334*l.*, as against 56,650*l.*; from Sweden, 31,979*l.*, as against 27,083*l.*; and from the United States, 18,296*l.*, as compared with 23,006*l.*

Bullion and coin to the extent of 64,508*l.* was imported—or 28,884*l.* less than last year; the exports amounting to 49,221*l.*, as against 325*l.* last year. The shipments are thus recorded:—South Australian gold, 773½ ounces, 2,936*l.*; ditto, silver, 1,140 ounces, 285*l.*; and coin, 46,000*l.* The balance of specie retained in the Colony was, therefore, 15,287*l.* sterling.

*Exports the produce of the Colony.*

Continuing the practice hitherto adopted, I append the following returns showing the progress made in the chief branches of industry during the past decade. The first table subjoined gives the total value of the Colonial produce exported, and of the three principal staples, in the years 1859, 1863, and 1868, respectively, the commencement, middle, and termination of the first decade; also the aggregate value of such exports during the quinquennial periods ending 1863, and 1868; together with the average annual shipments, in the same periods, and the proportion which the shipments of agricultural, pastoral, and mineral products respectively bore to the total shipments:—

Period.	Total Exports of Produce.	Of which Exports.			
		Breadstuffs, Grain, &c.	Wool.	Copper and other Minerals.	Miscellaneous Products.
	£	£	£	£	£
In the year 1859 - - -	1,502,165	554,265	484,977	411,018	51,905
„ 1863 - - -	2,095,356	747,116	715,935	542,393	89,912
„ 1868 - - -	2,603,826	568,491	1,305,280	624,022	106,033
Total in five years, 1859-63 - -	8,932,973	3,146,513	3,032,557	2,399,739	354,164
„ 1864-68 -	13,689,838	4,944,050	4,812,123	3,513,672	419,993
Average of five years, 1859-63 -	1,786,595	629,303	606,511	479,948	70,883
„ 1864-68 -	2,737,968	988,810	962,424	702,734	84,000
Rate per cent. of average exports of 1859-63 - - -	100·0	35·2	33·9	27·0	3·9
Rate per cent. of average exports of 1864-68 - - -	100·0	36·2	35·2	25·6	3·0

It requires but a cursory glance at the foregoing statement to ascertain the development in the production of the three staples, wheat, wool, and copper, during the past ten years; and, although periods of depression have occasionally arisen, owing chiefly to exceptional seasons, the progress of the country, as shown by the exports of produce, has been rapid and substantial. During the ten years, the shipments of produce have amounted to twenty-two and-a-half millions sterling; and that, whilst during the first half of the period the exports averaged one and three-quarter millions, during the latter half they had increased to an average of two and three-quarter millions sterling. It will also be observed that the increase has been progressive; for, in 1859, the total exports

were valued at 1,502,165*l.*; those of the year 1863, at 2,095,356*l.*; and of the year just closed, at 2,603,826*l.* sterling.

In comparing the average annual shipments of the three staple commodities during the first half of the decennial period with those of the last, it will be found that the latter shows an augmentation of more than 50 per cent. in each class. The average annual export for the five years ending 1863 (of breadstuffs) was 629,303*l.*, whilst that of the quinquennial period ending 1868, was 988,810*l.*; of wool, 606,511*l.*, as compared with 962,424*l.*; and of minerals 479,948*l.*, as against 702,734*l.*

The following statement shows as closely as possible the relative value of wheat, wool, and copper, as compared with the total exports of produce :—

Five Years, ending with	Ratio of Average of Five Years' Exports of each Class to Total Exports = 100.			
	Breadstuffs.	Wool.	Minerals. &	Miscellaneous.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1859 - - -	39·3	31·5	27·1	2·1
1860 - - -	38·2	31·6	27·6	2·6
1861 - - -	38·0	32·5	26·7	2·8
1862 - - -	35·5	33·4	27·2	3·9
1863 - - -	35·2	33·9	27·0	3·9
1864 - - -	38·8	31·8	25·7	3·7
1865 - - -	41·2	30·8	24·5	3·5
1866 - - -	38·3	31·9	26·2	3·6
1867 - - -	38·8	32·1	26·0	3·1
1868 - - -	36·2	35·2	25·6	3·0

Taking the average of the five years terminating with 1863, the value of breadstuffs formed 35·2, wool 33·9, copper 27·0, and miscellaneous articles 3·9 per cent. of the total exports. Taking the like average for the similar period ending in 1868, we find breadstuffs contributed 36·2, wool 35·2, copper 25·6, and miscellaneous articles 3·0 per cent. of the gross produce.

*Breadstuffs, Grain, &c.*

When it is remembered that the harvest of 1867–8, owing to the ravages of red rust, produced little more than one-third of the average yield of the last ten years, that is, 4½ bushels to the acre instead of twelve, the decline in the export trade in breadstuffs is less than might have been anticipated. The pressure upon the agricultural classes was partly relieved by the advance in the average price of wheat from 4*s.* 5*d.* to 7*s.* 1*d.* per bushel. The disastrous effect of the failure of the harvest was the more severely felt from the prolific yield of the preceding year (14½ bushels) having induced the farmers to place a very much larger area of land under crop.

Reference to the following table shows the results of the wheat harvest, and the export trade in breadstuffs during each of the past five seasons.

Year.	Acres under Wheat.	Wheat Harvest.	Average yield per Acre.	Flour and. Wheat shipped.	Average price. Wheat, bushel.	Total value Breadstuffs, Grain, &c., shipped.
		Bushels.	Ba. lbs.	Tons.	s. d.	£
1864 - - -	335,758	4,691,919	14 0	76,553	8 6	1,464,593
1865 - - -	390,836	4,252,949	11 0	60,513	8 7	1,228,480
1866 - - -	410,608	3,587,800	8 44	38,808	6 2	645,401
1867 - - -	457,628	6,561,451	14 20	97,311	4 5	1,037,085
1868 - - -	550,456	2,579,894	4 40	33,520	7 1	568,491

During the three years, 1863, 1864, and 1865, when the harvests yielded slightly above the average of twelve bushels, we shipped cereals at the rate of 66,000 tons yearly; during 1867 we exported 97,000 tons, but in 1868, owing to the causes above stated, only 33,500 tons.

The frequent fluctuations in the wheat market often rendering comparisons between the values of cereal exports of little avail, and in order to prevent misconception arising therefrom, the following tabular statement of quantities has been prepared. It gives the shipment of breadstuffs in 1859, 1863, and 1868; also the total exports for the quin-

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quennial periods ending 1863 and 1868, and the average yearly shipments during those periods:—

Period.	Flour.	Wheat.	Total in Flour, at 45 bushels to ton.	Bran and Pollard.
	Tons.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
In the year 1859 - - - -	19,350	292,736	25,855	4,330
„ 1863 - - - -	39,722	932,272	60,434	7,381
„ 1868 - - - -	23,591	447,008	33,520	1,787
Total in five years, 1859-63 - -	148,853	2,835,112	211,855	26,589
„ 1864-68 -	177,858	5,798,248	306,708	20,649
Average of five years, 1859-63 -	29,770	567,022	42,371	5,317
„ 1864-68 -	35,572	1,159,650	61,341	4,130

It will be observed that last year, notwithstanding the deficient harvest, we exported one-third more grain than we did ten years ago, so greatly has cultivation increased; also that the average shipments of the last five years of the decade show an increase of one-half, or 61,341 tons as compared with 42,371 tons yearly.

### Wool.

Twenty thousand more bales of wool were shipped in 1868 than in the previous year; the total quantity exported being 29,629,525 lbs., in 86,913 bales, as compared with 22,633,792 lbs., in 66,395 bales, during the previous year, showing an increase of 6,995,733 lbs., and of 20,518 bales. In three years the shipment of wool from this Colony has increased fifty per cent. Only 730,335 lbs. (2,284 bales) of the above quantity was the produce of neighbouring Colonies passing through our ports.

The following table shows the remarkable development of the wool trade during the three past years.

Year ended 31st December.						1866.	1867.	1868.
						lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
From Port Adelaide	-	-	-	-	-	12,164,497	12,948,653	18,845,487
Port Wakefield	-	-	-	-	-	3,374,226	1,138,200	1,763,450
Port Robe	-	-	-	-	-	1,539,500	1,625,200	1,793,289
Port Augusta	-	-	-	-	-	857,188	2,329,515	4,210,307
Port MacDonnell	-	-	-	-	-	1,423,919	1,059,285	1,927,369
Port Victor	-	-	-	-	-	113,400	-	-
Port Caroline	-	-	-	-	-	266,793	249,442	359,288
Total Export of South Australian wool						19,739,523	19,350,195	28,899,190
Produce of other Colonies						1,168,562	8,283,597	730,335
Total shipment (lbs.)						20,908,085	22,633,792	29,629,525
Total shipment (bales)						61,977	66,395	86,913
						£	£	£
Total value of South Australian wool						990,173	919,532	1,305,280
Total value of other wool						74,313	224,809	41,043
Total value						1,064,486	1,144,341	1,346,323

Of the total shipments, 71,056 bales left Port Adelaide direct for London, and 15,857 bales by way of Melbourne. In the preceding year, 46,607 bales were shipped direct home, and 19,788 by the Melbourne route.

As the busiest time of the wool season is towards the close of the year, a portion of the clip is returned in the exports of the ensuing year; it is, consequently, desirable to make up returns from June to June, in order to avoid error when comparing the clip of one season with that of another. The following statement, showing the actual shipments of each of the past five clips, readily affords the desired information:—

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Year ended 30th June.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Port Adelaide - - - -	10,381,539	9,277,556	11,448,696	16,405,079	17,236,166
Wakefield - - - -	1,833,800	2,981,078	2,301,826	1,573,750	1,327,900
Robe - - - -	1,760,400	1,736,460	1,639,400	1,480,480	1,771,699
MacDonnell - - - -	1,014,850	800,790	1,468,772	1,626,097	1,486,949
Walleroo - - - -	—	77,507	—	—	—
Augusta - - - -	2,206,325	998,315	857,188	2,570,915	3,968,907
Victor or Port Elliot - -	294,000	179,800	—	—	—
Caroline - - - -	—	72,383	289,229	370,348	197,314
Total weight (lbs.) -	17,490,914	16,123,889	18,005,111	24,026,669	25,998,935

The following figures give the quantity and value of South Australian wool shipped in 1859, 1863, and 1868; also during the quinquennial periods terminating in the years 1863 and 1868, and the average annual shipments of those periods:—

Period.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£
In the year 1859 - - -	9,496,715	484,977
" 1863 - - -	15,566,787	715,935
" 1868 - - -	28,899,190	1,305,280
Total in five years, 1859-63 - -	63,188,273	3,032,557
" 1864-68 - -	100,350,893	4,182,123
Average of five years, 1859-63 -	12,637,655	606,511
" 1864-68 -	20,070,178	962,424

It will be seen from the above that, notwithstanding the terrible effects of the drought, the increased production of the past five years has been most remarkable—in the five years ended 1868, the average annual shipment being twenty million pounds weight, as against twelve and a half million pounds. In 1859, the export amounted to 9,496,715 lbs., in the year 1863 it had increased to 15,566,787 lbs., and in 1868 to 28,899,190 lbs., showing a rate of progression during the intervening periods of sixty and eighty-five per cent. respectively.

Minerals.

During the past decade the value of the mineral produce exported from South Australia is returned at nearly six millions sterling. During the first half of that period the mineral exports were of the value of 2,399,739*l.*, showing an average of 479,948*l.* yearly, whilst during the last five years the aggregate shipments have amounted to 3,513,672*l.*, or an annual average of 702,374*l.* sterling. Subjoined are the quantities and values of ores and metals exported during the latter period:—

Minerals.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Fine Copper - - - { Cwts.	134,055	100,196	129,272	156,863	104,227
£	637,791	433,795	584,509	627,384	400,691
Copper Ore - - - { Tons.	4,545	16,176	16,824	11,430	20,725
£	38,125	184,677	225,683	113,409	207,519
Lead - - - - { Cwts.	63	82	1,351	3,391	3,049
£	121	133	2,991	5,464	5,670
Lead Ore - - - { Tons.	567	86	648	212	76
£	13,107	1,507	11,318	3,353	1,245
Regulus - - - { Tons.	52	—	—	25	10
£	2,480	—	—	560	213
Total value (including other minerals) - - - }	691,624	620,112	824,501	753,413	624,022

The continued depression in the copper market is traceable in the foregoing statement, for while production has increased the money value has declined. Less fine copper and more unsmelted ore was exported in 1868 than in the preceding year. Instead of sending

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away *weekly* 150 tons of pure copper, only 100 tons were shipped; whilst 20,725 tons *of* copper ore were exported, as compared with 11,430 tons in 1867. The total value of *all* the minerals exported was 624,022*l.*, or 129,391*l.* less than in the previous year. *The* progress of mining industry can, however, only be accurately estimated by the returns *of* *quantity* of produce raised and shipped. Materials for a comparison of such, extending over a period of ten years, is subjoined:—

Period.				Copper.	Lead.	Copper Ore.	Lead Ore.	Regulus.
				Cwts.	Cwts.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
In the year	1859	-	-	56,745	1,261	7,306	262	141
"	1863	-	-	96,039	271	5,343	451	39
"	1868	-	-	104,227	3,049	20,725	76	10
Total in five years	1859-63	-	-	365,132	5,038	33,779	893	1,326
"	1864-68	-	-	624,613	7,936	69,700	1,589	87
Average of five years,	1859-63	-	-	73,026	1,007	6,756	178	265
"	1864-68	-	-	124,922	1,587	13,940	318	17

Analyzing the above, it will be found that during the five years ended 1863 the quantity of fine copper exported was 365,132 cwt., and of ore, 33,779 tons, giving a yearly average of 73,026 cwts. and 6,756 tons. During the succeeding five years ended in 1868 the shipment of metal had risen to 624,613 cwts., or 124,922 cwts. annually; and of ores to 69,700 tons, or 13,940 tons yearly. The latter half of the decade shows an augmented production of nearly 100 per cent.

#### *Land Cultivation and Live Stock.*

The following extracts from my report on the Agricultural and Live Stock Statistics for the season ended 31st March last, supply full information on this subject to the latest date:—

"During the year 1868 the area of land alienated by the Crown amounted to 199,693 acres, or 55,672 acres more than in the year preceding, making the total area of land in the possession of freeholders to be 3,769,897 acres, or equivalent to 21·9 acres per head of the population, or 1·1 acre more than last year. About two-thirds of this land is in the occupation of the freeholders themselves. Ten years ago there were 18·8 acres alienated for each individual, or 3·1 less than at present, showing that the acquisition of real estate has more than kept pace with the increase in population.

"Twenty-one per cent., or one in every five acres, of purchased land was under cultivation, being slightly below the proportion shown in the previous year, when twenty-three per cent. was under tillage. The total area under cultivation was 808,234 acres, or 2,500 less than in 1867-8, which season showed an increase of 71,020 acres, or ten per cent., over its predecessor. When it is considered that the disastrous effects of the preceding harvest, unparalleled in the Colony's history, were pressing most heavily on the whole body of agriculturists, it is the more extraordinary that the area of land brought under the plough should have been so closely maintained, and the check to agriculture only have affected the *annual increase* in the breadth of land under tillage.

"Last season four and three-quarter acres were under cultivation for each individual of the population, or fourteen acres for each male of fourteen years and upwards. During the season just closed the same proportions were maintained.

"In 1867-8 no less than 68 out of every 100 acres of cultivated land were cropped with wheat. During the past season the cultivation of this cereal amounted to sixty-six per cent. of the total cultivation, the difference, only two per cent., being made up by the additional area under barley and hay.

"The total acreage under wheat amounted to 533,035 acres, as compared with 550,456 acres in the previous season, or a decrease of 17,471 acres. If to this be added the probable increase in wheat culture which might have been anticipated under ordinary circumstances, the actual decline in wheat production, consequent upon the total failure of the preceding harvest, may be estimated at 70,000 acres.

"It must, however, be noted that in the two preceding seasons the cultivation of wheat had increased one-third, and that the crop of 1868-9, although less than that of 1867-8 by 17,421 acres, as above stated, exceeded that of 1866-7 by 75,407 acres. In

1866-7, we grew two and three-quarter acres of wheat; in 1868-9, three and one-fifth acres; and last season three and one-tenth acres for each individual of the population.

"The total quantity of grain reaped was 5,173,970 bushels, giving an average of nine and two-thirds bushels to the acre. It is useless to institute a comparison with the previous year's return, as that only gave 2,579,894 bushels, or four and two-thirds bushels per acre—almost a total failure, and unprecedented in our history. Taking the average yield for the whole Colony, for a number of seasons, at twelve bushels, the crop of 1868-9, was two and one-third bushels below it. During the preceding ten years, on only three occasions has the average yield been so light as 9 bushels 42 lbs. The following table shows the total area of land under cultivation, the acreage under wheat, the gross produce of the harvest, and the average yield per acre for each season, since that of 1857-8:—

Season.	Acres cultivated.	Acres under Wheat.	Produce, Wheat.	Average per Acre.
			Bushels.	Bush. lbs.
1858-9 - -	264,462	188,703	2,109,544	11 11
1859-60 - -	361,884	218,216	2,103,411	9 38
1860-1 - -	428,816	273,672	3,576,593	13 4
1861-2 - -	486,667	310,636	3,410,756	10 59
1862-3 - -	494,511	320,160	3,841,824	12 0
1863-4 - -	555,968	335,758	4,691,919	14 0
1864-5 - -	587,775	390,836	4,252,949	11 0
1865-6 - -	660,569	410,608	3,587,800	8 44
1866-7 - -	739,714	457,628	6,561,451	14 20
1867-8 - -	810,734	550,456	2,579,894	4 40
1868-9 - -	808,234	533,035	5,173,970	9 42

"Fifty per cent. more barley was sown, 21,244 acres against 13,816 acres, the total produce amounting to 311,142 bushels, as against 193,341 bushels in the previous season; the average yield being very low, only 14 bushels 32 lbs. to the acre. The increased attention paid to the growth of this cereal cannot but produce valuable results. As the demand for malting purposes is annually increasing, doubtless care will be taken to cultivate the description of grain most suitable for the brewer.

"Peas have also been cultivated to a greater extent, one-fourth more land being planted, viz.:—4,358 acres against 3,499 acres. The quantity of seed produced was 49,279 bushels, as compared with 36,381 bushels, an increase of 12,898 bushels; the average yield being 11 bushels per acre. This plant is stated to have an excellent effect on lands that have been exhausted by wheat; and the rapidly increasing cultivation, nearly five-fold in four years, attests its value as a subsidiary crop.

"Only 4,210 acres of oats were grown, as compared with 4,846 acres last season, or a decrease of 636 acres. The quantity was also deficient, the average yield being very low, only 14 bushels to the acre—producing a total of 59,213 bushels. This cereal is chiefly cultivated in the moister climate enjoyed in the southern portions of the Province.

"Potatoes were not planted to a greater extent than in the preceding season, whilst the produce has been slightly below the average yield, showing 47 cwt. to the acre, or one cwt. less. The total area dug was 2,684 acres, and the aggregate produce 6,335 tons—about one-half of our yearly requirements. Nevertheless the cultivation of this esculent has retrograded during the past five years, and at least thirty thousand pounds sterling per annum is sent to Victoria to make up the deficient supply.

"Orchards and gardens are returned as covering 6,327 acres, 2,684 being of the former, and 3,715 of the latter. In addition thereto, 6,063 acres are under vines; the number in bearing being 5,853,427, whilst 513,088 are yet unproductive. These figures show a slight decrease on previous statements. The vintage of 1867-8 to which the returns refer, produced 812,118 gallons, as compared with 863,584 gallons the year preceding. Taking the average of seasons, the annual production is over 800,000 gallons, or nearly five gallons per head of the population. About 140 gallons is the average production per acre.

"The aggregate area of land described as in fallow was 118,404 acres, or only 1,077 acres less than in the previous year. Under this head is included virgin soil broken up in anticipation of the ensuing seed-time.

"The live stock returns are of a favourable character, especially as regards cattle and sheep; the former showing an increase for the first time since 1863, and the latter maintaining the rapid rate of increase which distinguished the return of last year.

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"The number of horses (exclusive of those in towns) amounted to 75,409, or **1,181** more than in the previous year. Since 1863 this description of stock has increased about one-third. With a profitable market at hand, the breeding of a superior stamp of horse-flesh upon agricultural holdings would add materially to our farmers' resources. The aggregate number exported during the past ten years is 4,925, or an average of **492** yearly. Since 1863, however, when 902 were sent away, the shipments have gradually declined.

"When it is remembered that during the last six years our herds of cattle have diminished one-half, it is satisfactory to notice that these returns show an increase, however small. The number given is 123,213, as compared with 122,200 last year, or an addition of 1,013 head. The fattening of stock on farms would also seem worthy the greater attention of agriculturists, seeing that the Adelaide meat market has for years been chiefly supplied from Queensland and New South Wales. The number of cattle crossing into South Australia, *viâ* the Darling, during the past four years has been 26,000, or an average of 6,500 head annually.

"Nearly five million sheep are now depastured within the Province, the increase during the past year having exceeded half a million. During the last three years the number has rapidly augmented. In 1867 there were 3,911,610; in 1868, 4,477,445; and in 1869, 4,987,024, showing an increase of 1,075,000, or more than one-fourth, in two years.

"Three-fourths of the aggregate number are depastured within counties, the remaining fourth only on runs held under the ordinary 14 years' leases. In the South-East 1,449,646 are kept within the boundaries of the proclaimed counties, or 150,000 more than are found on the whole of the pastoral districts outside of counties. In counties Grey and Robe there is one sheep for every three acres of land. The fencing of pastoral country has been very extensive, and has contributed greatly to the satisfactory increase shown in the number of flocks.

"It will be observed that the yield per acre has only been less on two occasions—and, seeing that this poor return immediately followed an almost total failure of the crops, the depressed state of the agricultural tenants cannot be wondered at. It will also be noted that two bad harvests have come together for the first time. Comparatively but few complaints were made of the existence of red rust—and the scourge 'take-all' was not more prevalent than hitherto; nevertheless, the absence of moisture, for the rainfall was below the average, was sufficient to affect the yield very materially. Important results have attended the experiment of sowing shrivelled grain, which was done to a large extent—seed wheat being, in many instances, beyond the reach of the small farmer—for it has been proved that the growth of the plant, and the quality and yield of grain from the inferior seed were perfectly satisfactory—an incalculable boon to those who had the courage to adopt it, and the means of greatly alleviating the disastrous effects of the previous harvest.

"More hay was grown than in 1867-8; probably, the fear of a return of red rust may, to some slight extent, have induced farmers to cut their wheat for hay. The increase, however, is only about one-tenth of the usual crop; the total area grown amounted to 106,644 acres, as compared with 97,432 acres last season—showing an increase of 9,212 acres. The average yield per acre was 21cwt., or one cwt. below that of 1867-8. The total quantity stacked was 113,617 tons, or 4,032 tons more than in the preceding year.

"The high prices ruling show that the present production of this description of fodder is quite insufficient, and must be detrimental to the proper keeping of stock. Two years ago a crop of 150,000 tons, or 25 per cent. more than the last, was taken into consumption at fair average rates."

### *Shipping.*

Owing to the failure of the harvest the export of breadstuffs was so diminished, that the number and tonnage of vessels employed in 1868 was very greatly reduced.

During the year, 446 vessels of 136,051 tons entered at ports in South Australia, as compared with 555 vessels of 167,547 aggregate tonnage in 1867, a decrease of 109 vessels, and 31,496 tons. Fifty-two vessels arrived from Great Britain, of 33,499 tons, an increase of 12 ships, and of 8,051 tons. The chief decrease was of course in the Inter-Colonial trade, the arrivals from Victoria being only 161, as against 223, and from New South Wales only 135 as against 167, the tonnage being proportionately reduced

The following statement shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered inwards from each country during the past three years:—

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Ships Inwards.			Countries.	Tonnage.		
1866.	1867.	1868.		1866.	1867.	1868.
59	40	52	Great Britain - - -	40,379	25,448	33,499
171	223	161	Victoria - - - -	40,969	56,457	44,079
178	167	135	New South Wales - -	58,796	53,337	33,672
46	37	42	Tasmania - - - -	5,692	4,682	5,552
5	10	1	Queensland - - - -	1,762	1,967	104
20	22	20	Western Australia - -	6,726	7,081	7,349
8	11	1	New Zealand - - -	1,620	1,753	—
3	2	—	Cape of Good Hope - -	794	489	254
1	—	15	India and Singapore -	793	—	—
15	17	—	Mauritius - - - -	3,381	4,567	3,492
—	1	—	Bourbon - - - -	—	283	—
—	5	1	Norway - - - -	—	2,759	464
1	—	—	Vancouver's Island -	327	—	—
5	9	9	Sweden - - - -	2,816	4,431	4,724
2	2	1	Hamburg - - - -	518	842	428
7	4	8	United States - - -	4,173	2,305	1,193
—	1	—	Batavia - - - -	—	280	—
3	4	5	China - - - -	693	866	1,241
524	555	446	Total inwards - -	169,439	167,547	136,051

All the above vessels, except 15, of 2,929 tons, entered with cargoes. The total number of the crews was 6,472, or 1,115 less than last year. In addition to the foregoing, 57 vessels, of 4,272 total tonnage and 308 men, entered at ports on the River Murray. During the previous season 65 had entered, with a total capacity of 5,954 tons.

In comparison with 1867, when 581 vessels, of 176,272 tons, left the Province, the departures last year, especially to Great Britain, show a considerable reduction, the wheat trade with England having ceased from the cause above mentioned. In 1868 only 457 ships, of 141,821 total tonnage, departed from these ports, showing a decrease of 124 vessels and 34,451 tons.

The subjoined return shows the number of vessels entered outwards and departing to each country during the past three years:—

Ships Outward.			Countries.	Tonnage.		
1866.	1867.	1868.		1866.	1867.	1868.
30	73	37	Great Britain - - -	22,097	44,547	24,796
215	204	190	Victoria - - - -	50,184	46,924	45,885
133	150	127	New South Wales - -	49,655	46,654	43,381
13	15	15	Tasmania - - - -	1,365	2,017	1,847
28	43	8	New Zealand - - -	6,211	8,026	1,305
22	34	22	Queensland - - - -	5,264	7,819	4,387
25	22	23	Western Australia - -	8,464	7,628	6,719
6	9	7	Mauritius - - - -	1,495	2,178	1,859
—	1	—	Singapore - - - -	—	216	—
12	3	6	India - - - -	8,554	1,682	2,855
1	14	7	Cape of Good Hope -	183	3,692	1,521
1	2	7	Batavia - - - -	575	459	3,027
—	4	—	Rio Janeiro - - - -	—	1,194	—
15	5	8	Chili - - - -	9,808	2,784	4,239
1	—	—	United States - - -	281	—	—
2	2	—	China - - - -	1,296	452	—
11	—	—	Guam - - - -	5,000	—	—
515	581	457	Total outwards - -	170,432	176,272	141,821

In 1866, 30 vessels sailed for Great Britain, 736 being the average tonnage; in 1867, 73 vessels, average tonnage 610; and in 1868, 37 ships, averaging 670 tons burthen. The total number of vessels registered as belonging to Port Adelaide is 126, of 14,753 register tonnage.

#### Railways.

To the failure of the crops must chiefly be attributed the serious falling off in the traffic returns of the Railways. The passenger traffic was of course also much affected. The total number of passengers travelling was only 373,261, as compared with 444,089

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in 1867, or 70,828 decrease. The receipts amounting to 28,912*l.* as against 34,114*l.* The goods traffic had never been so small since the opening of the line—only 108,018 tons, producing 51,091*l.* revenue, as compared with 266,705 tons, producing 88,577*l.* receipts in the previous year. The following return shows the gross receipts and expenditure, and a detailed statement of traffic for the past three years:—

## GROSS RECEIPTS.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1866.	1867.	1868.
				£	£	£
Number of Passengers - - -	405,502	444,089	373,261	—	—	—
Passenger Receipts - - -	—	—	—	36,183	34,114	28,912
Tons of Goods - - -	208,984	266,705	108,018	—	—	—
Goods Receipts - - -	—	—	—	75,247	88,577	51,071
Other Receipts - - -	—	—	—	2,701	2,892	2,997
Total Receipts - - -	—	—	—	£114,131	125,583	82,980

## GROSS EXPENDITURE.

	1866.	1867.	1868.
	£	£	£
Management - - - - -	1,735	2,050	1,782
Locomotive Department - - - - -	16,150	19,542	17,129
Maintenance of line - - - - -	24,161	31,118	32,271
Other working expenses (including goods agency)	61,923	66,615	45,100
Total expenditure - - -	£103,979	119,325	96,283

Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that the receipts were 13,303*l.* below the working expenses, this being the first year in which such has been the case. The total receipts were 82,980*l.*, and the expenditure 96,283*l.* In 1867, the former amounted to 125,583, and the latter to 119,325*l.* With the exception of the item "goods agency," the working expenses could not be greatly reduced, as the train mileage run was only 14,796 less (a reduction partly consequent upon the opening of the Loop Line), being 149,683 as against 164,479 in 1867, and 128,957 miles in 1866, although the diminution in the traffic was so great. 32,271*l.* were expended in the maintenance (or rather reconstruction) of permanent way, as against 31,118*l.* last year.

*Main Roads.*

The Central Board of Main Roads constructed, during the year 1868, 78 miles of new macadamised road, making a total length of main lines completed to be 574 miles, of which 424 miles have been formed during the last ten years. In 1867, 79 miles were constructed.

The expenditure of the Board for the year in construction and maintenance of existing lines was 129,242*l.*, as compared with 175,773*l.* in the previous twelve months. The large sum of 983,137*l.* sterling, has been expended under their supervision during the past ten years; whilst the Local Boards, Municipalities, and District Councils have defrayed out of local rates and grants from the Public Treasury, almost an equal amount upon the improvement of this means of internal communication.

*Postal Communication.*

The extension of the Postal Service effected in 1867, although rendering much greater facilities than had previously existed, has not induced any rapid increase in postal business, whilst the service, from being self-supporting, has become a burden on the State to the amount, last year, of 11,887*l.*

Subjoined is a statement of the number of letters and newspapers carried, and of the income and expenditure of the department:—

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Number of letters - - -	2,703,105	2,804,418	2,850,926
Number of newspapers - - -	1,968,120	1,924,760	2,086,799
Distance travelled by mails -	809,160	1,075,538	1,093,628
	£	£	£
Income - - - - -	27,987	28,495	28,243
Expenditure - - - - -	27,062	37,753	40,130

As compared with 1866, the number of miles travelled by mails is as 1,093,628 to 809,160. The length of the mail routes is now 4,326 as against 3,797 miles. The number of post offices has increased from 226 to 254, and of persons employed from 299 to 343. The receipts have augmented from 27,987*l.* to 28,243*l.*, or by 256*l.* only, whilst the expenses have increased by 13,068*l.*, or from 27,062*l.* to 40,130*l.* The number of letters carried has increased from 2,703,105 to 2,850,926, and the newspapers from 1,968,120 to 2,086,799. There is no doubt the general depression in trade during the year under review (1868) had a serious effect upon the receipts of this department, and prevented the expansion probably anticipated.

Telegraphs.

There are now 65 Telegraph Stations open, one more than in 1867. The length of line erected is 1,113 miles, and of wire 1,642 miles. The total number of messages delivered was 110,400 or 11,738 less than in the previous year. The total receipts amounted to 11,223*l.* as compared with 12,673*l.*, or 1,450*l.* less. This diminution was chiefly owing to the depression in trade caused by the failure of the harvest, and affected principally the returns from the North and Inter-Colonial lines.

Conclusion.

The usual statistical review of the progress of South Australia, since its foundation, closes this volume, and affords a means of ascertaining without trouble a general idea of the social and material development of the community from year to year.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) J. BOOTHBY,  
Under Secretary and Government Statist.

STATISTICAL VIEW of the PROGRESS of SOUTH AUSTRALIA, from the Year 1859 to 1868.

Year.	Population.	Number of Inhabitants in City of Adelaide.	Number of Inhabitants in Country Districts.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Convictions in Supreme Court.	Flour Mills.	Lands sold in each year.	No. of Acres under cultivation.	Live Stock.		
											Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.
1859	122,735	—	—	5,738	1,045	1,923	93	75	188,065	361,884	40,471	—	—
1860	*124,112	—	—	5,568	1,031	2,336	78	78	129,262	428,816	49,399	278,265	2,824,811
1861	*126,830	18,303	108,527	5,551	1,158	1,962	62	76	147,354	486,667	52,597	265,434	3,038,356
1862	135,329	—	—	6,075	1,189	1,918	64	77	129,910	494,511	56,251	258,342	3,431,000
1863	140,416	—	—	5,966	1,152	2,221	86	77	159,791	555,968	59,008	226,166	3,891,642
1864	147,341	—	—	6,208	1,291	2,565	70	75	224,171	587,775	62,899	204,892	4,106,230
1865	156,605	—	—	6,672	1,436	2,174	134	80	316,477	660,569	73,993	158,057	3,779,308
1866	*163,452	23,229	140,223	6,782	1,299	2,753	107	77	214,429	739,714	70,829	123,820	3,911,610
1867	172,860	—	—	7,041	1,379	2,939	126	76	144,020	810,734	74,228	122,200	4,477,445
†1868	176,298	—	—	7,247	1,286	2,516	128	82	†199,693	808,234	75,409	123,213	4,987,024

Year.	Shipping.		Export of Produce of the Country.				Value of		Revenue.£	Expenditure.£			
	Inwards.		Breadstuffs, Grain, &c.	Minerals and Metals.	Wool.		Total Exports of Produce (including Sundries).	Total Imports.					
	Number.	Tonnage.			Quantity.	Value.		Total Imports.			Total Imports.		
1859	402	111,436	390	104,692	£	£	£	£	£	£			
1860	324	100,681	338	108,355	499,102	446,537	11,731,371	573,368	1,576,326	1,783,716	1,639,591	438,827	492,656
1861	401	103,196	387	96,135	712,789	452,172	13,164,391	623,007	1,838,639	2,032,311	1,976,018	558,586	482,951
1862	374	103,231	392	111,290	633,241	547,619	13,229,009	635,270	1,920,487	2,145,796	1,820,656	548,709	579,381
1863	440	127,667	446	127,826	747,116	542,393	15,566,787	715,935	2,095,356	2,358,817	2,028,279	631,700	635,205
1864	617	160,095	619	161,293	1,464,593	691,624	16,092,095	775,656	3,015,537	3,305,545	2,412,931	775,837	626,688
1865	619	183,102	601	174,188	1,228,480	620,112	16,269,890	821,482	2,754,657	3,129,846	2,927,596	1,089,128	790,504
1866	524	169,439	515	170,432	645,401	824,501	19,739,523	990,173	2,539,723	2,858,737	2,835,142	949,774	1,064,323
1867	555	167,547	581	176,272	1,037,085	753,413	19,350,195	919,532	2,776,035	3,164,622	2,506,394	716,294	1,003,271
1868	446	136,051	457	141,821	568,491	624,022	28,899,190	1,305,280	2,603,826	2,819,300	2,238,510	716,004	852,689

\* Excepting as regards the years marked thus (\*), in which the Census was taken, the number given is the population as estimated at the close of each year.  
† Total extent of land alienated, 3,769,897 acres.  
‡ Almost total failure of the harvest 1867-8, owing to red rust.  
§ Land Fund included since 1849.

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

No. 18.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from ACTING-GOVERNOR BRUCE to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.  
(No 63.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Perth, March 30, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of Western Australia for the year 1868, forwarded to me by the Colonial Secretary with the accompanying letter.

2. The statistical information is for the most part of a satisfactory character, and manifests the steady progress of the Colony.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) J. BRUCE, Acting-Governor.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth, March 23, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for transmission to England, the Blue Book for the year 1868.

2. *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The actual revenue received during 1868, was 99,495*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, being in excess of that estimated by 5,507*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, and of that received during the previous year by 9,065*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

The actual expenditure during the same period was 89,726*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, being 4,261*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* less than that estimated, although in excess of that expended in 1867 by 224*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*

The balance therefore available for the public service has been considerably increased during the past year, and there was in the Public Treasury on the 31st December, 1868, nearly 20,000*l.*, and there is no public debt whatever.

3. *Imperial Expenditure.*

The Imperial expenditure during 1868 amounted to 116,668*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, nearly 2,000*l.* more than in 1867. This excess arose from the expenses connected with two companies of the Line sent for the protection of the colonists, but lately withdrawn. The cessation of transportation and the consequent reduction of convict staff as the number of prisoners on hand decreases, must cause this expenditure from hence very materially to decrease.

4. *Public Works.*

The expenditure on public works during the year was 15,843*l.*, about 2,000 more than in 1867, and this sum with convict labour has kept the public buildings and roads in fair order. No new work of any importance has been undertaken during 1868, with the exception of some public offices at Albany, urgently required.

The Town Hall at Perth approaches completion, and the steam-dredge imported in July last is being put together.

5. *Legislation.*

The legislation of the year requires little remark; no bills of any importance having been passed. The first session of the amended Legislative Council took place in July; great zeal was displayed by the new members, and the various questions brought under consideration were debated with more than the usual animation.

The question of a still greater alteration in the constitution of the Legislative Council, sought by a large and influential portion of the inhabitants, will very shortly be brought under notice.

6. *Population.*

The increase of population during the year may be estimated at about one thousand; of this number, one-third at the least has left the Colony since the 31st December.

The question of labour still greatly occupies public attention. The class of immigrants received is as a rule of a very low order, and by no means superior to the only other source available in the Colony, that of prisoners liberated on ticket-of-leave. Propositions from the Legislative Council are now under consideration in England, and it is necessary for the well-being and progress of the Colony that a better class, and an increased supply of good labour, should be introduced.

Average farm-labourers and female servants need never be out of employment, and if of steady habits, may ensure not only good wages but in time a competence.

7. *Savings' Banks.*

I am glad to be able again to report favourably of the working of the Post Office Savings' Bank; the funds invested on mortgage fully meet the cost of interest to depositors, and thus the Banks are self-supporting.

8. *Pauperism.*

I regret to report the increase of pauperism, and I can see no ground of hope for any diminution under this head; so long as the Colony is called on to support ex-convicts, the charge for paupers must increase. These men, though apparently in average health when first discharged from prison, from the forced steadiness of life they have been there compelled to observe, in many instances return to dissipated habits; their constitutions damaged before they arrived in the Colony, soon break down altogether, and they become a burden on the Colony. There are at the present time some thirty ex-convicts permanent inmates of the Colonial Poor House, and the number must annually increase.

Relief in one shape or another is given to a daily average of two hundred persons, none of whom are in a position to maintain themselves.

9. *Education.*

The average number of scholars in attendance at the Government schools during the year 1868, was about 1,450; the number of schools was 49. This shows a slight increase over 1867. New schools are opened as small settlements spring up, and in the towns of Perth and Fremantle there are schools of a higher class opened for the attendance of children requiring a superior education to that professedly given at the Government schools.

A collegiate school has been established for some years, under the auspices of the Lord Bishop of Perth and a body of governors, but the support it has met with hitherto has not been of a very encouraging nature.

10. *Imports and Exports.*

The imports in 1868 amounted to 225,614*l.*, and the exports to 192,636*l.* In each case there is an increase of nearly 20,000*l.* over the previous year.

Ten years since the imports were 125,000*l.*, and the exports under 100,000*l.* The increase has been steady and gradual since that time.

There is no apparent prospect of a decrease under either head.

11. *Cultivation.*

Though I am able to report an increased area under cultivation and a larger sale of land during the past year, I regret to state that the agricultural interest has sustained a severe shock from the spread of the disease known as "red rust," in various parts of the Colony. In the Victoria District alone, where 13,895 acres were cropped with wheat, the average yield has been three-quarters of a bushel to the acre. In many instances farmers who had from 100 to 200 acres under crop realized nothing.

The majority of the farmers in the Victoria District, are tenants holding tillage leases under the Crown, dependent on their harvest for the support of themselves and families; they would be now, but for the forbearance of the Government, mere paupers. Payment of their rents was remitted and relief afforded to them till their employment on organized public works could be arranged. The Government has also laid in a large stock of seed corn, which will be distributed under agreement to be repaid after the harvest of the current year.

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

The "red rust" appears in nearly all parts of the Colony, but the destruction of crop, though great in many parts, has not resulted in so total a failure as in the Victoria District.

The returns rendered of the average produce per acre, are, I am convinced, far in excess of what was harvested, and I am endeavouring to collect more reliable data in regard to the actual yield of wheat.

The returns show an increase of stock of all descriptions, and no disease has shown itself among the cattle. The Scab in Sheep Ordinance is working very satisfactorily, and the disease is fast disappearing.

#### 12. *Mines.*

It is unsatisfactory to observe that so few of the rich copper and lead mines are being worked.

The quantity of ore, of a very high quality, obtainable at reasonable cost is unlimited. but the supply of labour, coupled with the means of getting the ore to the port of shipment, has hitherto been the drawback to the increase of this great resource. Capital alone can bring these mines into full operation, and that is at present wanting.

The question of the presence of gold in Western Australia, has, of late, attracted considerable attention.

Practical and experienced men from the gold fields in the Eastern Colonies, have expressed their belief that gold does exist, and that time and labour are alone necessary to reveal it. The Government has re-issued a notice, offering a reward of 5,000*l.* for the discovery of a workable gold-field, and several prospecting parties have been out, but as yet without success.

It is difficult to realize that with every indication of auriferous soil, and this in various parts of the Colony, and over a great extent of country, gold should not be found, and yet be in every other Australian Colony.

#### 13. *Crime.*

The criminal returns call for no special remark. The absence of any crimes of an outrageous or extraordinary character, cannot but be matter of satisfaction in a convict Colony.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) FRED. P. BARLEE.

To the Officer  
Administering the Government.

NEW  
ZEALAND.

No. 19.

## NEW ZEALAND.

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.,  
to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 145.)

MY LORD, Government House, Auckland, New Zealand, November 14, 1869.

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 116, of the 11th September, ult., I have now the honour to transmit six copies of the annual Blue Book of New Zealand, containing the statistics for 1868.

2. Prefixed is the report of the Registrar-General, which is recommended for publication in the Colonial Blue Book annually presented to the Imperial Parliament, in preference to the less complete report transmitted with my above-mentioned Despatch, No. 116. It is so full, and yet so concise, that it seems superfluous to add any remarks to it.

3. The condition of New Zealand cannot be regarded as, on the whole, otherwise than very satisfactory and promising, if the general commercial depression which has prevailed throughout most parts of the world during the last three years, and the effects of the long-continued Native disturbances in the North Island, are taken into account. The returns forwarded herewith abundantly prove the great value of this Colony to the British Empire.

4. The reasons which have hitherto caused delay in the publication of the annual statistical volume were explained in the Registrar-General's report prefixed to the statistics for 1867, and forwarded with my Despatch No. 39, of the 25th March, ult. It

will be seen that the volume has been published on this occasion at a much earlier period than for some years past.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,  
&c.      &c.      &c.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

NEW  
ZEALAND.

STATISTICS OF NEW ZEALAND, 1868.

To the Honourable WILLIAM GISBORNE, Colonial Secretary, &c.

Registrar-General's Office, Wellington,

October 18, 1869.

SIR,

IN order to guard against possible misapprehension respecting the Statistical Volume for 1868, which I have the honour to present herewith, it is proper to state at the outset that a very considerable portion of its contents is substantially a re-issue of information already published, and not only circulated to some extent in New Zealand, but also transmitted to the Australian Colonies and the United Kingdom. During the late Session of the General Assembly—besides an earlier presentation of the tables of imports and exports in detail—a series of tables in anticipation of the statistical volume was presented, which included no less than 52 out of the 71 tables contained in this volume. I wished very much—and at one time I hoped—to have the completed “Statistics for 1868” ready for circulation sufficiently early to obviate the necessity of issuing any portions “in anticipation;” but, as in former years, it was found impossible to obtain all the necessary returns on some of the most indispensable subjects during the first quarter of the year, when the printing could have been expeditiously done; the result being that, when they could be prepared for the press, the demands on the resources of the Government printing-office, in connection with the session of the General Assembly, were so numerous and urgent as to make the performance of the work of printing these tables comparatively slow at the best, and occasionally to cause a temporary suspension of it altogether.

The “Report,” which from year to year I have prepared—as introducing, occasionally commenting on, and generally summarizing the contents of the volume—had previously been always reserved until the publication of the volume in its completed form. As, however, there is reason to believe that this report is read by many who do not, except with regard to some particular matter which may specially interest them, devote much attention to the details shown in the tables, I prepared for the earlier issue the portions of the Annual Report relating to the various branches of information which were comprehended in it. The following Report will therefore be found, to the same extent as the tables, a re-issue, with very little alteration of that already presented. The necessary additions are, however, made, and the whole prepared for publication in the more permanent shape, and with the reference to wider circulation in this and other countries, which pertain to the completed volume.

Throughout the Report, notes in the margin will direct to the several tables\* in which may be found, more fully and minutely, the information,—leading points of which are presented here in a condensed form.

*Population.*

The population of the Colony at the end of the year 1868 has necessarily been calculated on the basis of the last census, which was taken for the night of the 19th of December, 1867. The estimate has been arrived at in the usual way, by adding to the numbers then ascertained the excess of births over deaths, and of immigration over emigration. According to the census enumeration, the population of New Zealand (exclusive of the military and their families, and of the aboriginal Natives) was 218,668,—viz., 131,929 males, and 86,739 females. The increase for the twelve days between the census and the close of the year is estimated as 364—viz. 156 males and 208 females; making the estimated population on the 31st of December, 1867, amount to 219,032 persons, viz., 132,085 males, and 86,947 females. During the year 1868, the excess of births over deaths—the births and deaths connected with the military (which are included in Table No. IV.) being deducted—was 6,726, and the excess of immigration over emigration 860, making a total addition of 7,586 persons. Thus, the total estimated population on the 31st of December, 1868, according to the process shown in Table No. I., was 226,618, viz., 134,621 males, and 91,997 females. The increase in 1868 was centesimally 1.91 per cent. on males; 5.80 per cent. on females; and 3.46 per cent. on the whole population.

\* These Tables are not reprinted.

NEW  
ZEALAND.

The proportions in which this progress was distributed through the several quarters of the year are compendiously exhibited in the following summary:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>FIRST QUARTER.</b>			
Excess of births over deaths during first quarter - - -	684	798	1,482
Increase (in number of females) from excess of immigration over emigration during first quarter - - -	—	397	397
Decrease (in number of males) from excess of emigration over immigration during first quarter - - -	1,215	—	1,215
Net increase or decrease during first quarter - - -	Decr. 531	Incr. 1,195	Incr. 664
<b>SECOND QUARTER.</b>			
Excess of births over deaths during second quarter - - -	725	861	1,586
Increase (in number of females) from excess of immigration over emigration during second quarter - - -	—	126	126
Decrease (in number of males) from excess of emigration over immigration during second quarter - - -	191	—	191
Net increase during six months - - -	3	2,182	2,185
<b>THIRD QUARTER.</b>			
Excess of births over deaths during third quarter - - -	896	992	1,888
Increase from excess of immigration over emigration during third quarter - - -	36	313	349
Increase during nine months - - -	935	3,487	4,422
<b>FOURTH QUARTER.</b>			
Excess of births over deaths during fourth quarter - - -	833	937	1,770
Increase from excess of immigration over emigration during fourth quarter - - -	768	626	1,394
Total increase during 1868 - - -	2,536	5,050	7,586
Population as enumerated in the Census of 20th December, 1867 (adding 364, viz., males 156, females 208, the estimated increase between the 19th and 31st December, 1867) - - -	132,085	86,947	219,032
Estimated total population on 31st December, 1868 - - -	134,621	91,997	226,618

It is only for the years in which the triennial census is taken that any reliable information can be given as to the distribution of the population in the several provinces or other divisions of the Colony. The migration from one part of New Zealand to another, even by water communication, cannot be ascertained with any approximation to accuracy, and there are no means whatever of ascertaining the amount of overland migration. Instead, therefore, of attempting an estimate which would be in a great measure conjectural, and consequently of little value, if not absolutely misleading, I have appended to the estimate of population for the Colony in December, 1868, the numbers in the several provinces (and the county of Westland) as shown by the census enumeration of December, 1867. According to these figures, the Northern Island (comprising the provinces of Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, and Hawke's Bay), then contained 79,913 persons, or 36·58 *per cent.*; and the Middle Island (comprising the provinces of Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Otago, and Southland, and the county of Westland) 138,571, or 63·42 *per cent.* of the whole population of the Colony. It is probable, or indeed certain, that a census now would show a difference in these proportions from various causes, of which the large accession of numbers to the province of Auckland consequent on the development of the Thames gold fields is the principal; but the figures must remain for the present as the latest actually ascertained numbers. In connection with the statements as to population generally, I would, however, repeat here from my report on the census of 1867, that "there can be no doubt that the actual numbers exceeded the totals given for the Colony, as besides individual omissions through the negligence of sub-enumerators, or from other causes, there are almost insuperable difficulties in obtaining a correct enumeration of the gold-digging population. Had such an enumeration been practicable, the total would almost certainly have been many hundreds or even several thousands, more."

*Immigration and Emigration.*

The immigration (over seas) to New Zealand in 1868 amounted to 8,723 persons, of whom 6,045 were males, and 2,678 females. Of the males, 5,425 were adults, and 620 children; of the females, 2,211 were adults, and 467 children.

The emigration (over seas) from the Colony amounted to 7,863 persons, of whom 6,647 were males, and 1,216 females. Of the males, 6,233 were adults, and 414 children; of the females, 925 were adults, and 291 children.

The net excess of immigration over emigration in 1868 was 860, being 3,999 less than the net excess in 1867, and, as will be seen on reference to the comparative table of immigration and emigration, No. III., less than in any of the preceeding years since 1853 included in that table, and greatly less than the average for the 15 years—1853 to 1867 inclusive—which amounted to 9,274.

Taking the divisions of the Colony separately, the excesses of immigration over emigration were,—in the Province of Auckland, 287; in the Province of Wellington, 348; in the Province of Hawke's Bay, 22; in the Province of Nelson, 162; in the Province of Marlborough, 1; in the Province of Canterbury, 716; in the Province of Otago, 1,432; and in the Province of Southland, 171. On the other hand, the excesses of emigration over immigration were,—in the Province of Taranaki, 5; and in the County of Westland, 2,274.

The immigration and emigration in 1868, classified according to the countries from which the immigrants arrived, and to which the emigrants went, are shown in the following figures:—

IMMIGRATION.				EMIGRATION.			
Countries.	M.	F.	Total.	Countries.	M.	F.	Total.
United Kingdom - -	1,742	1,280	3,022	United Kingdom - -	302	198	500
Australian Colonies - -	3,873	1,206	5,079	Australian Colonies - -	5,854	851	6,705
Other British Ports - -	36	24	60	Other British Ports - -	11	1	12
Foreign States - -	394	168	562	Foreign States - -	480	166	646

The excess of immigration over emigration, viewed in relation to countries, is thus shown to have been,—United Kingdom, 2,522; and other British Ports (not in the Australian Colonies), 48. But as respects the Australian Colonies and Foreign States, the emigration exceeded the immigration by 1,710 persons,—viz., Australian Colonies, 1,626, and Foreign Ports, 84.

*Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

The total number of Births registered in New Zealand during the year 1868 was 9,391,—viz., 4,766 males, and 4,625 females. The total in 1867 was 8,918,—viz., 4,595 males, and 4,323 females. The increase in 1868 was therefore 473,—viz., 171 males, and 302 females. The increase in 1867, as compared with 1866, was 452,—viz., 311 males, and 141 females. Taking the two years together, the apparent disproportion between the numbers of the sexes, which either year separately might suggest seems to be adjusted, the total increase of 925 in 1867 and 1868 being made up of 482 males, and 443 females. It will be remembered that the figures show, not the births which have actually occurred, but the births which have been *registered* within the periods specified.

The total number of deaths registered in 1868 was 2,662,—viz., 1,631 males, and 1,031 females. The total in 1867 was 2,702,—viz., 1,621 males, and 1,081 females. There appears, therefore, an increase in 1868 of 10 males, but a decrease of 50 females, making a net decrease of 40 in the total number of deaths in 1868 as compared with 1867.

Of the deaths in 1868, 899 (viz., 488 males, and 411 females) were under one year of age: 186 (viz., 105 males, and 81 females) one and under two years;—and 172 (viz., 90 males, and 82 females) two and under five years;—making a total of 1,257 (viz., 683 males, and 574 females), or 47·22 *per cent.* of the whole, under five years.

The general total of deaths includes 153 (viz., 141 males, and 12 females), or 5·74 *per cent.* of the whole, from drowning, and 169 (viz., 139 males, and 30 females), or 6·34 *per cent.* of the whole, from various other external causes; making a total of 322 (viz., 280 males and 42 females) from such causes, being 12·09 *per cent.* of the deaths during the year.

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The proportions of births and deaths to every thousand persons living in each of *the* last eight years are shown approximately in the following table:—

Year.	Estimated Population at Middle of Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.	
		Number Registered in Year.	Ratio per 1,000 Living.	Number Registered in Year.	Ratio per 1,000 Living.
1861 - - -	89,323	3,441	38·52	1,109	12·41
1862 - - -	112,416	4,064	36·15	1,231	10·95
1863 - - -	144,930	5,115	35·29	1,983	13·68
1864 - - -	168,833	6,501	38·50	2,921	17·30
1865 - - -	182,113	7,490	41·12	2,757	15·13
1866 - - -	197,360	8,466	42·89	2,540	12·86
1867 - - -	211,391	8,918	42·18	2,702	12·78
1868 - - -	222,825	9,391	42·14	2,662	11·94

These figures show, for 1868, one birth to every 23, and one death to every 83 persons living. The average for the eight years is one birth to every 25, and one death to every 76 persons.

The excess of births over deaths in 1868 was 6,729,—viz., 3,135 males, and 3,594 females. The total excess of registered births over registered deaths in the fourteen years included in these tables, was 45,006,—viz., 21,056 males, and 23,950 females.

Marriages.

The total number of marriages in New Zealand in 1868 was 2,085, being 35 more than in 1867. Of these, 1,929 were by ministers of religion, and 156 by registrars. The respective numbers solemnized by ministers of the several religious bodies were as follow:—United Church of England and Ireland, 518; Church of Scotland, Free Church of Scotland, Presbyterian Church of Otago and Southland, and Presbyterian Congregations, 737; Roman Catholic Church, 332; Wesleyan Methodists, 205; Congregational Independents, 49; Baptists, 44; Primitive Methodists, 33; Lutheran Church, 1; Hebrew Congregations, 3; and United Methodist Free Churches, 9.

The tables show the number of marriages in the respective provinces in each year since “The Marriage Act, 1854,” came into operation, and the respective numbers solemnized by officiating ministers and by registrars in each year within that period.

#### *Trade and Interchange.*

Six tables are occupied by information relating to shipping.

The first two show the numbers, tonnage, and crews of vessels entered inwards, and cleared outwards, at the several ports of New Zealand during the year 1868. The total *inwards* was 851 vessels, of 277,105 tonnage, being a decrease, as compared with 1867, of 93 in the number of vessels, and of 32,463 in the tonnage. The total *outwards* was 873 vessels, of 287,710 tonnage, being a decrease, as compared with 1867, of 77 in the number of vessels, and of 20,459 in the tonnage.

The next two tables show vessels, tonnage, and crews, classified according to “countries whence arrived,” and “countries for which cleared.” Of the total of 851 vessels *inwards*, 60, of 45,557 tonnage arrived from the United Kingdom; 689, of 197,782 tonnage, from the Australian Colonies and other British possessions; and 102, of 33,766 tonnage, from Foreign countries (including the Southern Whale Fisheries). Of the total of 873 vessels *outwards*, 38, of 27,384 tonnage, cleared for the United Kingdom; 710, of 219,149 tonnage, for the Australian Colonies and other British possessions; and 125, of 41,177 tonnage for Foreign countries (including the Southern Whale Fisheries).

The two following tables show the “nationality” of the vessels, inwards and outwards. Of the total 851 *inwards*, 209, of 121,096 tonnage, were British; 591, of 137,831 tonnage, Colonial; 27, of 10,164 tonnage, American; 11, of 3,092 tonnage, French; 4, of 844 tonnage, German; 4, of 2,033 tonnage, Norwegian; 2, of 656 tonnage, Danish; 1, of 176 tonnage, Venezeulan; 1, of 954 tonnage, Swedish; and 1, of 259 tonnage, Chilian. Of the total 873 *outwards*, 206, of 120,810 tonnage, were British; 618, of 147,763 tonnage, Colonial; 30, of 11,408 tonnage, American; 9, of 2,903 tonnage, French; 4, of 2,157 tonnage, Norwegian; 2, of 1,641 tonnage, Swedish; 2, of 372 tonnage, German; and 2, of 656 tonnage, Dutch.

Registered  
vessels.

The *registered vessels* belonging to ports in New Zealand may be conveniently noticed here, although the table relating to them is placed in a subsequent part of the volume. According to the table (which is now made up in an enlarged and improved form) there were in December, 1867, 365 vessels, of 23,219 tonnage. During the year 1868, 52 vessels, of 3,993 tonnage, were struck off the books (for reasons specified in the table),

and 59 vessels, of 5,313 tonnage, were added. The general total in December, 1868, accordingly was, 372 vessels, of 24,539 tonnage, being a net increase for the year of 7 in the number of vessels, and 1,320 in the tonnage. Of the total, 171 vessels, of 9,453 tonnage, belonged to the port of Auckland; 23, of 1,866 tonnage, to the port of Wellington; 6, of 318 tonnage, to the Port of Napier; 24, of 1,144 tonnage, to the port of Nelson; 67, of 4,475 tonnage, to the port of Lyttleton; 71, of 7,003 tonnage, to the port of Dunedin; and 10, of 280 tonnage, to the port of Invercargill.

The total value of the imports of the Colony in 1868 was 4,985,748*l.*, against 5,344,607*l.* in 1867, being a decrease of 358,859*l.*, or 7.19 per cent.

The following figures show the increase or decrease in each of the provinces in 1868, as compared with 1867:—

	£
Auckland - - - increase	3,107, or 0.38 per cent.
Taranaki - - - decrease	14,229, or 44.68 "
Wellington - - - increase	61,088, or 10.88 "
Hawke's Bay - - - decrease	538, or 0.69 "
Nelson - - - increase	3,290, or 0.73 "
Marlborough - - - decrease	1,541, or 9.34 "
Canterbury (and County of Westland)- - - decrease	411,442, or 25.38 "
Otago - - - increase	42,373, or 2.71 "
Southland - - - decrease	40,755, or 21.52 "

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Imports and exports.

Imports.

Total value in 1868 as compared with 1867.

A comparison of the value of imports in 1867 and 1868, according to the countries whence they were received, gives the following results:—

	1867.	1868.		£
	£	£		
United Kingdom - - -	2,779,463	2,299,689	Decrease	479,774
British Colonies - - -	2,332,744	2,351,685	Increase	18,941
Foreign States - - -	232,400	334,374	Increase	101,974
Totals - - -	£5,344,607	4,985,748	Decrease	358,859

The total value of the exports from New Zealand in 1868 was 4,429,198*l.*, against 4,644,678*l.* in 1867, being a decrease in 1868 of 215,480*l.*, or 4.86 per cent. Excluding the value of imported goods re-exported from the Colony, the total value of exports of New Zealand produce and manufactures in 1868 amounted to 4,268,762*l.*, against 4,479,464*l.* in 1867, being a decrease of 210,702*l.*, or 4.70 per cent.

The two most important exports of the Colony—gold and wool—demand more particular notice here.

The total value of gold exported from New Zealand in 1868 amounted to 2,504,326*l.*, produced by the several gold fields in the following proportions:—Auckland, 168,874*l.*; Nelson (including Westland North), 833,180*l.*; Marlborough, 1,616*l.*; County of Westland, 814,060*l.*; Otago, 652,356*l.*; and Southland, 34,240*l.*

The total value of the gold exported in 1867 was 2,700,275*l.* There appears, therefore, a net decrease in 1868 amounting to 195,949*l.* The falling-off in amount occurred in Nelson, Marlborough, Westland (South), and Southland; while in Auckland and Otago there was an increase. The following figures show the exact amount of increase or decrease in each case:—

VALUE of GOLD Exported in 1867 and in 1868 respectively.

	1867.	1868.	Whether Increase or Decrease.	Amount of Increase or Decrease.
	£	£		£
Produce of the Gold Fields in the Province of Auckland -	20,700	168,874	Increase	148,174
Ditto " Marlborough -	1,978	1,616	Decrease	362
Ditto " Nelson -	894,728	833,180	Decrease	61,548
Ditto (1867) " Canterbury } -	1,159,326	814,060	Decrease	345,266
Ditto (1868) County of Westland } -	587,426	652,356	Increase	64,930
Ditto Province of Otago -	36,117	34,240	Decrease	1,877
Ditto " Southland -				
	2,700,275	2,504,326	Decrease	195,949

Exports.

Total value in 1868 as compared with 1867.

Gold.

NEW  
ZEALAND.  
Wool.

The total value of the gold exported from New Zealand up to the 31st December, 1868, amounted to 17,044,899*l*.

The total quantity of wool exported in 1868 was 28,875,163 lbs. against 27,152,966 lbs. in 1867, being an increase of 1,722,197 lbs. But the total value stated for 1868 was 1,516,548, against 1,580,608 in 1867, showing a decrease of 64,000, or 4.05 per cent.

The information relating to imports and exports which has been thus briefly summarized will be found given in detail in the series of tables referred to in the margin. Tables XIV. and XV. show the total value of imports and exports respectively at the several ports of New Zealand in 1868. Tables XVI. and XVII. exhibit, in a condensed form, the total value of imports and exports for the Colony for each year from 1853 to 1868 inclusive, distinguishing the Provinces, and the respective amounts of imports from, or exports to, the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, and Foreign States. Tables XVIII. and XIX. are in a greatly enlarged and improved form, as compared with the tables having those numbers in the previous statistical volumes. The plan on which the present tables are constructed may be best explained by introducing here a memorandum by Mr. Seed, Secretary and Inspector of Customs (on whose suggestion and under whose supervision they have been prepared as they now appear), which was prefixed to copies of them which, some weeks since, were presented to both Houses of the General Assembly for the immediate use of the Members :—

#### MEMORANDUM RESPECTING CUSTOMS TRADE RETURNS.

The accompanying return of general imports for 1868 differs from those of previous years, as the latter only showed the quantity and value of the various articles imported. The return as now prepared bears a closer resemblance to the table of general imports issued by the statistical department of the Board of Trade, and to those published in the several Australian Colonies. It shows, in addition to the total quantity and value of imports, the quantity of each article entered for home consumption direct from the importing ship, the quantity warehoused, and the quantity delivered from the warehouse; thus exhibiting the annual consumption of each article, as nearly as this can be ascertained. It shows further the countries whence the several articles are imported. In like manner the return of exports shows the destination of the various goods exported; so that from a review of these two returns, an accurate judgment can be formed of the nature and extent of the interchange which is carried on between New Zealand and other countries.

In order to illustrate clearly the arrangement adopted in the accompanying return, it is only necessary to furnish the following particulars respecting one of the items. *Apparel and slops*, for instance, are entered thus :—

Articles and Countries whence Imported.	QUANTITIES.				Total Value.
	Imported.			Entered for Home Consumption.	
	In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
<b>Apparel and Slops :</b>					<b>£</b>
United Kingdom - -	1,999 packages -	36 packages	2,035 packages -	—	72,475
New South Wales - -	103 " -	—	103 " -	—	2,252
Victoria - - - -	554 " -	—	554 " -	—	23,840
United States of America	1 " -	—	1 " -	—	6
Panama - - - -	20 " -	—	20 " -	—	199
	2,677 packages -	36 packages	2,713 packages -	—	—
<b>Warehoused :</b>					
United Kingdom - -	17 cases, 402 pkgs.	32 packages	17 cases, 434 pkgs.	—	18,080
Victoria - - - -	6 " -	—	6 " -	—	275
United States of America	2 " -	—	2 " -	—	33
Panama - - - -	15 " -	—	15 " -	—	281
<b>Ex Warehouse :</b>					
United Kingdom - -	—	—	—	419 packages	—
New South Wales - -	—	—	—	10 "	—
Victoria - - - -	—	—	—	77 "	—
<b>Total - - - -</b>	<b>17 cases, 425 pkgs.</b>	<b>32 packages</b>	<b>17 cases, 457 pkgs.</b>	<b>506 packages</b>	<b>117,441</b>

That is to say, 2,713 packages were entered direct from the importing ships, and paid duty on prime entry; 17 cases and 457 packages were bonded from the importing ships; 506 packages were delivered out of bond, on payment of duty, for home consumption; and the total value imported during the year was 117,441*l*.

With regard to exports, however, in addition to the details thus presented for the Colony, there is a Table (XIX.A, similar to that numbered XIX. in former volumes),

which shows the quantity and value of the various articles exported from each of the ports in New Zealand during the year 1868.

The ten following Tables (XX. to XXIX.) contain summaries showing compendiously the totals of various articles of export in 1868, compared with previous years. Separate tables of this description are appropriated to gold, grain, Kauri gum, oil, potatoes, timber, wool and hides, and sheepskins.

Revenue of the Colony.

The customs revenue in 1868 amounted to 788,829*l.*, against 843,997*l.* (the corrected amount) in 1867, being a decrease of 55,168*l.*, or 6·53 per cent. Customs revenue.

The following figures show the comparative amounts realized by this branch of the revenue during the nine years—1860 to 1868 inclusive:—

	£		£	
1860	-	-	189,168	being an increase of 20,852, or 12·38 per cent.
1861	-	-	260,863	" " 71,695, or 37·90 "
1862	-	-	399,436	" " 138,573, or 53·12 "
1863	-	-	592,050	" " 192,614, or 48·22 "
1864	-	-	592,346	" " 296, or 0·05 "
1865	-	-	730,008	" " 137,662, or 23·24 "
1866	-	-	844,267	" " 114,259, or 15·65 "
1867	-	-	843,997	being a decrease of 270, or 0·03 "
1868	-	-	788,829	" " 55,168, or 6·53 "

The total ordinary revenue in 1868 amounted to 1,195,512*l.*, against 1,225,584*l.* in 1867, being a decrease of 30,072*l.*, or 2·45 per cent. Ordinary revenue.

The total territorial revenue in 1868 amounted to 425,323*l.*, against 561,730*l.* in 1867, being a decrease of 136,407*l.*, or 24·28 per cent. Territorial revenue.

[It is to be understood that the total given as territorial revenue in 1868 includes 79,653*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* duty on gold exported, and 50,809*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* for miners' rights and gold-field fees. The following tabular view shows the component parts of the total for 1868:—

	Revenue Collected by Receivers of Land Revenue (shown in Table 35).	Duty on Gold Exported (shown in Tables 32 and 33).	Miners' Rights and Gold-field Fees (shown in Tables 32 and 33).	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ d.	£ s. d.
Province of Auckland - -	3,479 9 10	6,701 10 6	18,294 1 1	28,475 1 5
"  Taranaki - - -	—	—	—	—
"  Wellington - -	15,831 11 5	—	—	15,831 11 5
"  Hawke's Bay - -	4,763 12 7	—	—	4,763 12 7
"  Nelson - - -	3,882 5 4	26,037 7 8	3,173 19 3	33,093 12 3
"  Marlborough - -	4,970 16 9	50 9 3	—	5,021 6 0
"  Canterbury - -	73,538 2 6	—	644 19 6	74,183 2 0
County of Westland - - -	15,720 3 10	25,410 4 10	8,888 16 2	50,019 4 10
Province of Otago - - -	136,898 16 0	20,392 14 2	19,743 0 7	177,034 10 9
"  Southland - - -	28,349 1 1	1,061 11 9	155 0 6	29,565 13 4
Totals - - - -	287,438 19 4	79,653 18 2	50,899 17 1	417,987 14 7

The amount of territorial revenue shown in the first column is exclusive of 7,335*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, proceeds of land sold in the province of Auckland, under the New Zealand Settlements Acts, subject to special appropriation, and therefore not "Land Revenue" in the usual acceptance of the term.]

The general total of the revenue (both ordinary and territorial) amounted in 1868 to 1,620,835*l.*, against 1,787,314*l.* in 1867, being a decrease of 166,479*l.*, or 9·31 per cent. General total of revenue.

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ZEALAND.  
—  
Comparison of  
1867 and 1868.

The following table exhibits a comparative view of the revenue, ordinary and territorial, in the several provinces in 1867 and 1868, specifying the centesimal increase or decrease in each province in the latter year :—

	Ordinary Revenue.			Territorial Revenue.			Total Ordinary and Territorial.		
	1867.	1868.	Centesimal Increase or Decrease.	1867.	1868.	Centesimal Increase or Decrease.	1867.	1868.	Centesimal Increase or Decrease.
PROVINCES—	£	£		£	£		£	£	
Auckland - -	178,145	197,693	Incr. 10·97	18,522	35,810	Incr. 93·33	196,667	233,503	Incr. 18·73
Taranaki - -	15,220	12,452	Decr. 18·18	419	—	—	15,639	12,452	Decr. 20·37
Wellington - -	148,210	130,348	Decr. 12·05	18,234	15,832	Decr. 13·17	166,444	146,180	Decr. 12·17
Hawke's Bay - -	34,111	32,957	Decr. 3·38	13,868	4,764	Decr. 65·64	47,979	37,721	Decr. 21·38
Nelson - -	100,963	133,525	Incr. 32·25	69,671	33,094	Decr. 52·49	170,634	166,619	Decr. 2·35
Marlborough - -	12,046	10,356	Decr. 14·02	11,060	5,021	Decr. 54·60	23,106	15,377	Decr. 33·45
Canterbury (including County of Westland in 1867)	375,805	185,816	} Decr. 14·26	187,065	74,183	} Decr. 33·60	562,870	259,999	} Decr. 20·69
COUNTY— Westland - -	—	136,368		—	50,019		—	186,387	
PROVINCES—									
Otago - -	309,456	307,339	Decr. 0·68	194,299	177,034	Decr. 8·88	503,755	484,373	Decr. 3·84
Southland - -	51,351	48,534	Decr. 5·48	48,592	29,566	Decr. 39·15	99,943	78,100	Decr. 21·85
Chatham Islands -	277	124	Decr. 55·23	—	—	—	277	124	Decr. 55·23
	1,225,584	1,195,512	Decr. 2·45	561,730	425,323	Decr. 24·28	1,787,314	1,620,835	Decr. 9·31

Income and  
Expenditure.

The income and expenditure of the Colony, and of the provinces, in 1868 are shown in three tables. The first of these (No. XXXII.) presents, on opposite pages, a view of the income and expenditure in their various branches, as relating to the Colonial treasury and the provincial treasuries, taken collectively. The two succeeding tables show the income and expenditure of the several provinces (and of the county of Westland) taken separately. A table follows, which shows in detail the receipts and disbursements by the receivers of land revenue during the year.

Debt of the  
General and  
Provincial  
Governments.

Information relating to the debt of the general and provincial Governments of New Zealand, authorized by Acts or Ordinances, up to the 31st of December, 1868, is given in two tables, occupying seven pages. The first (No. XXXVI.) shows the following particulars :—The total amount authorized to be borrowed, specifying by what Government, and under what authority ; the total amount raised on the 31st of December, 1868, specifying the amount of debentures in circulation, the rate of interest, and when the respective debentures are redeemable ; also, the rate of sinking fund, the amount of sinking fund accrued, and the manner in which it has been invested. But the debt of the Colony owing by the General and Provincial Governments respectively being shown in No. XXXVI., as the loans were authorized by each, and subsequent legislation and the creation of new provinces having distributed the liability in other proportions, another statement is given in No. XXXVI.A, showing the actual liability of each Government as it really existed on the 31st of December, 1868. Explanatory remarks are added to each of the tables, to which it will be necessary to refer for a view of the subject, which it would not be possible to give clearly except in connection with the figures as they are shown at length in the tables.

It will be seen that, according to No. XXXVI., the total amount of debentures in circulation on the 31st December, 1868, was 7,178,143*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* ; and the total amount of sinking fund accrued was 348,831*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

Waste Lands—Sales, &c.

According to the plan adopted in the volume for last year, the information given in these tables has been extended to the Crown lands held under leases. No. XXXVIII. shows the number of acres of waste lands sold in the several provinces in 1868, with the rate per acre, and other particulars. No. XXXIX. shows the number of acres absolutely disposed of without sale—to immigrants; to naval and military settlers under New Zealand Settlement Acts, &c. ; reserves granted for public purposes under “Public Reserves Act, 1854 ;” to Europeans or Natives under “Waste Lands Act, 1858,” “Crown Grants Act (No. 2), 1862,” Native reserves Acts, &c. ; to Natives by grants under “Native Lands Act, 1865,” &c. ; and in satisfaction of land scrip or otherwise not specified. No. XL. shows the Crown lands held under depasturing and other leases (except for gold mining), and the rents and assessments paid.

*Banks.*

A table prepared by the Assistant Treasurer, and now introduced for the first time in the statistical volume, shows the average liabilities and assets of the several banks in New Zealand in respect of their transactions within the Colony during the year 1868, together with their capital and profits. The liabilities and assets are the averages of the amounts shown in the four quarterly returns furnished by the respective banks, and published in the 'New Zealand Gazette,' according to the provisions of "The Bankers' Returns Act, 1858." The particulars as to "capital and profit" are taken from the returns for the last quarter of the year, and include for each bank the capital paid up to the 31st December, 1868, the rate per annum of last dividend declared to the shareholders; the amount of last dividend declared; and the amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend. The banks included in the table are the bank of Australasia, the bank of New South Wales, the bank of New Zealand, the bank of Otago (limited), and the Union Bank of Australia.

*Joint Stock Companies.*

During the year 1868, 11 joint stock companies were incorporated in the Colony,—viz., 2 in the province of Auckland; 2 in the province of Taranaki; 2 in the province of Hawke's Bay; 2 in the province of Wellington; 2 in the province of Canterbury; and 1 in the county of Westland. Various particulars relating to these companies (and to 13 companies incorporated in 1867) will be found in Table No. XLII. Similar particulars relating to all the companies incorporated since "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," came into operation, have been published in previous statistical volumes. The total number of companies incorporated up to December, 1868, is 102—viz., 1 in 1861; 13 in 1862; 19 in 1863; 12 in 1864; 15 in 1865; 18 in 1866; 13 in 1867; and 11 in 1868. Of the total number during the whole period, 37 were in the province of Auckland; 6 in the province of Taranaki; 3 in the province of Hawke's Bay; 4 in the province of Wellington; 4 in the province of Nelson; 1 in the province of Marlborough; 22 in the province of Canterbury; 1 in the county of Westland; and 24 in the province of Otago.

*Prices of Provisions and Live Stock.*

The average prices of provisions and live stock in each of the provinces (and in the County of Westland) are shown in a table prepared on the same plan as in previous years.

*Post Office.*

The total number of letters received in New Zealand during the year 1868 were—  
from places without the Colony, 532,636, against 559,389 in 1867; and from places within the Colony, 2,070,441 against 1,848,942 in 1867; making a general total of 2,603,077, against 2,408,331, being an increase of 194,746. The total numbers of letters despatched were—to places without the Colony, 506,395, against 538,565 in 1867; and to places within the Colony, 1,867,727, against 1,864,344 in 1867; making a general total of 2,374,122, against 2,402,909 in 1867, being a decrease of 28,787.

Letters re-  
ceived and  
despatched.

The total number of newspapers received in 1868 were—from places without the Colony, 1,005,733, against 973,885 in 1867; and from places within the Colony, 901,576, against 696,635 in 1867; making a general total of 1,907,309, against 1,670,520, being an increase of 236,789. The total numbers of newspapers despatched in 1868 were—to places without the Colony, 363,407, against 346,913 in 1867; and to places within the Colony, 1,012,909, against 1,043,455 in 1867; making a general total of 1,376,316, against 1,390,368 in 1867, being a decrease of 14,052.

Newspapers  
received and  
despatched.

A comparative table shows the postal revenue in the several provinces for the respective years 1858 to 1868, inclusive. The total amount in 1868 was 57,107*l.* 14*s.*, against 55,331*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* in 1867, being an increase of 1,775*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*, or 3·20 per cent. The same table exhibits in a compendious form the total number of letters and newspapers respectively which were received or despatched during the same eleven years (1858–1868).

The total number of money orders issued in New Zealand in 1868 was 25,854, against 24,473 in 1867, being an increase of 1,381. The total amount of these orders in 1868 was 118,211*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, against 115,610*l.* 13*s.* in 1867, being an increase of 2,600*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* The total number of money orders paid in New Zealand in 1868 was 14,598, against

Money orders.

New  
ZEALAND.

12,659 in 1867, being an increase of 1,939. The total amount of these orders in 1868 was 67,536*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, against 61,151*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* in 1867, being an increase of 6,385*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

#### *Savings Banks.*

The information relating to savings banks now occupies three tables, viz., two for the Post Office Savings Banks, and one for the savings banks which were in operation before the establishment of those in connection with the Post Office.

Post Office  
Savings  
Banks.

At the close of the year 1868 there were in the Colony 55 Post Office Savings Banks, being an increase of nine as compared with 1867. Of these, 13 were in the province of Auckland; 1 in the province of Taranaki; 2 in the province of Hawke's Bay; 3 in the province of Wellington; 5 in the province of Nelson; 3 in the province of Marlborough; 8 in the county of Westland; 6 in the province of Canterbury; 16 in the province of Otago; and 3 in the province of Southland. Within the year, 3,282 new accounts were opened, and the total deposits (including additions to open accounts) amounted to 194,535*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The total amount of principal withdrawn during the year was 106,567*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* Taking into account the whole period from the commencement of the system in February, 1867, to the 31st December, 1868, there remained on the latter date a total balance to the credit of depositors amounting to 163,518*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

Table No. L. contains a summary of these transactions, including a comparison with 1867; and No. LI. shows a detailed statement of the transactions at each of the banks throughout the Colony.

Previously ex-  
isting Savings  
Banks.

The number of savings banks, other than those connected with the Post Office, was 10. The total number of persons having deposits in these banks on the 31st December, 1868, was 3,869 (of whom 29 were Maoris). The total deposits during the year amounted to 57,474*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, and the total of the sums withdrawn to 65,960*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* The total amount to the credit of depositors at the end of the year was 80,097*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

Taking both classes of savings banks together, there was, on the 31st of December, 1868, an aggregate amount of 243,616*l.* 2*s.* to the credit of the depositors.

#### *Telegraph Lines.*

Telegraph  
Lines.

Information relating to the telegraph lines in New Zealand is now introduced for the first time in the statistical volume, and occupies two tables, including the Otago Provincial line, as well as the general Government lines. In the first will be found the names of the stations, which, in December, 1868, numbered 48, viz., general Government lines, 41, and Otago line, 7;—the number of miles of lines, which were, general Government lines 1,329 miles of line and 2,495 miles of wire, and Otago line 142 miles, being altogether 1,471 miles of line;—the number of telegrams—(the private and the Government telegrams being distinguished in the table)—the aggregate of which in 1868 amounted to 134,647, against 87,436 in 1867, and 48,271 in 1866; and the cash revenue (of private telegrams), with the cash value (of Government telegrams), the totals of these taken together being 26,224*l.* 16*s.* in 1868, against 14,295*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* in 1867, and 9,114*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* in 1866. The second table shows the cost of the lines of telegraph throughout New Zealand, and of the Cook's Strait cable, showing the total cost (the particulars of which are given in the table) to have been 124,208*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* The cost of the Cook's Strait cable, included in this amount, was 29,864*l.*

#### *Public Schools.*

The table relating to public schools in December, 1868, is defective as compared with that for the last year, no numbers for Auckland being included in it, for the reason stated in a note to the table (which is copied from the note appended to the form of return received from the Provincial Government)—to the effect that, owing to the repeal by the Provincial Council of "The Education Act, 1857," there were not (at the period referred to in the form) any schools in the province which could strictly be shown in it as public schools. The numbers for 1867, being the same as those already published in the statistical volume for that year, were again furnished, and are again stated in the note to the table No. LV. in the present volume. The figures for the other provinces (excluding Auckland) show, collectively taken, increases of 25 schools, 34 teachers, and 1,062 pupils on the books in December quarter, 1868, as compared with December quarter, 1867.

*Legal and Criminal Statistics.*NEW  
ZEALAND.

Fourteen tables are occupied by the legal and criminal statistics of the Colony in 1868. Of these, three (Nos. LVI.-LVIII.) relate to the Supreme Court, showing the criminal, the civil, and the bankruptcy cases; and three (LIX.-LXI.) to the district courts, showing the same classes of cases respectively. Seven tables (Nos. LXII.-LXVIII.) are occupied by the cases brought before the resident magistrates' and magistrates' courts, —the cases in which Europeans, or Maories, or both were concerned, being distinguished, —a summary (No. LXIV.) showing the number of convictions in the resident magistrates' and magistrates' courts, for each of the offences of most frequent occurrence, in the several years from 1853 to 1868 inclusive. The last table of this series (No. LXIX.) shows the number of prisoners committed to gaol in 1868, specifying the sexes, the causes of imprisonment, the native countries, the classes (as to social position), and the degrees of education of the prisoners.

The aggregate number of convictions in the year 1868 in the Supreme, the District, and the resident magistrates' and magistrates' courts for the several classes of offences (particulars of which will be found in the tables), was 11,363, against 11,677 in 1867, being a decrease of 314. The unfavourable impression which the figures thus nakedly presented might make as to the amount of crime in New Zealand, will, to a considerable extent, be removed by recalling the fact that these numbers include a large proportion of comparatively light offences—for instance, drunkenness alone contributing 4,595 to the total for 1868, and 4,927 to that for 1867. It will be seen by Table LXIX. that the total number committed to gaol in 1868 was 3,292 (viz., 2,672 males, and 620 females), being 860 less than in 1867, when the total was 4,152 (viz., 3,570 males, and 582 females).

The aggregate number of civil cases commenced in the Supreme and the District Courts in 1868, was 1,836, against 2,906 in 1867. In the resident magistrates' and magistrates' courts in 1868, the total number of civil cases was 20,216, against 30,705 in 1867. The total amount sued for in these Courts in 1868 was 264,975*l.*, against 337,289 in 1867; and the total amount for which judgment was given in 1868 was 121,258*l.*, against, 146,472*l.* in 1867.

There are two tables showing the statistics supplied for the Supreme and District Courts respectively, under "The Bankruptcy Act, 1867," for the year commencing on the 1st December, 1867, and ending on the 30th November, 1868. The totals for the Supreme and District Courts (taken together) within this period were as follow:—Number of declarations of insolvency filed, 627; number of petitions, 395. Of the cases before the courts, 235 were withdrawn, dismissed, or lapsed; changed from bankruptcy to arrangement, 21; debtors discharged by court, 180 immediately, 34 having been suspended; number of deeds of arrangement under Part XVIII. of the Act, 106. The numbers do not admit of detailed comparison with the figures published for former periods in Table No. LIII. of the statistical volume for 1867, the returns from which the present tables are compiled having been furnished in accordance with the classifications introduced by "The Bankruptcy Act, 1867."

*Meteorology.*

The interesting and valuable tables relating to meteorology have, as before, been prepared under the direction of Dr. Hector, Inspector of Meteorological Stations in New Zealand. Instead, however, of being given as an "Appendix," they are now made part of the regularly numbered series of the general statistics of the Colony. No. LXX. presents, in a summary form, a comparative view of climate as observed at the several meteorological stations in New Zealand during the year 1868; and No. LXXI. shows, in detail, the observations at the respective stations. Although for convenience of arrangement only one number is given to the successive sheets containing these tables, the several stations are distinguished by distinct letters, which, being shown in the table of contents prefixed to the volume, will, it is anticipated, prevent any delay or difficulty in referring to any particular station respecting which information may be desired. The stations included are,—Mongonui, Auckland, Taranki, Napier, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, Bealey, Hokitika, Dunedin, and Southland.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN B. BENNETT,  
Registrar-General.



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**MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS.**

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GIBRALTAR.

No. 20.

## GIBRALTAR.

No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-General Sir RICHARD AIREY, G.C.B., to  
The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(38.)

MY LORD,

Gibraltar, March 30, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book of Gibraltar, for the year 1868, the accuracy of which has been certified by the Colonial Secretary.

*Revenue.*

2. The revenue for the year from all sources amounted to 36,873*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, which compared with that of 1867 shows an increase of 226*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

*Expenditure.*

The expenditure of 1868 amounted to 36,788*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, being 100*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* less than the estimated expenditure, and exhibiting an increase over that of the previous year of 3,471*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* This increase is to be accounted for principally by the payment to the Sanitary Commissioners of the sum of 4,500*l.*, the stipulated contribution from the Colonial revenue in aid of the drainage works, &c., now in progress, and by the further payment of 1,497*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, for the purchase by the Crown of a house and ground required for the enlargement of the principle thoroughfare in the city.

Notwithstanding these extraordinary disbursements there remained an available surplus revenue on the 1st January, 1869, in the Colonial chest, 7,692*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, and invested in exchequer bills, 7,200*l.*, making a total surplus revenue, available for 1869, amounting to 14,892*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

*Legislation.*

3. During the past year, a further sanitary order in Council was passed, and six Ordinances were enacted and allowed by Her Majesty in Council, the most important of which are,

“An Ordinance for taking a Census from time to time;”

“An Ordinance for Compulsory Vaccination;” and

“An Ordinance for the Registration of Deaths;”

4. The only alteration that has been made under the head of taxes, duties, fees, &c., is the authorization of grocer's wine licences, by an order in Council of the 17th May, 1867, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1868.

*Sanitary Works.*

5. During the year 1868, the extension of sanitary works in connection with the drainage and water supply of Gibraltar, have been undertaken by the Sanitary Commissioners under the sanitary orders in Council of 1865 and 1868.

The estimated cost of the works in progress is 35,000*l.*, towards which the Imperial Parliament has granted 10,000*l.*, and a further sum of 4,500*l.* has been contributed from the Colonial revenue. The works were inaugurated on the 20th February, 1868. They have progressed satisfactorily, and up to the end of the year about three-fifths of the whole were completed.

*Population.*

6. A census of the population of Gibraltar was taken by the Registrar of Births in the month of November, 1868, and the table of population is filled up on this occasion from the last census returns.

The last preceding census was taken in 1860, when the enumeration of the inhabitants, exclusive of the military population, showed an aggregate of 17,647 persons, of whom 2,185 were aliens on temporary permits.

Allowance, however, must be made for the number of deaths from Asiatic cholera in 1865, supposed to be about 420, and for the number of inhabitants of Gibraltar, who have emigrated, principally to South America and Algeria since 1860. Their number is estimated at 590.

7. It is satisfactory to observe, that notwithstanding the great demand for alien labourers required in connection with the extensive sanitary works now in progress, that there has been no great augmentation (only 96 persons) in the number of the alien floating population since 1860; a satisfactory proof of the efficacy of the existing permit system in controlling the influx of aliens into this already over-crowded fortress.

8. The registrar's returns show that the number of births among the civil population registered in 1868, was 523, while the deaths were 447, including 46 deaths among aliens and resident strangers, showing a decrease of 48 births and 59 deaths as compared with the year 1867.

9. The number of public schools at the close of 1868 was the same as in the previous year; namely seven.

- In the school returns some slight fluctuations are apparent. The number of scholars in attendance was 1,703, being an increase of 165 over the preceding year.

The schools are supported by voluntary contributions, the grant from the Colonial Revenue in aid of the expenses of these establishments, being in proportion of one-third of the collections obtained by subscriptions during the year.

10. The shipping returns of 1868 exhibit a considerable increase of tonnage both inwards and outwards. The tonnage inwards during 1868, was 1,519,046; in 1867 it was 1,317,284. The British vessels numbered in 1868, 1,181,705 tons; in 1867, 991,351 tons, showing an increase of 190,354 tons.

11. The sanitary state of the garrison, and of the civil population, throughout the year, has been remarkably good, and it is pleasing to me to be able to notice the apparent prosperity and satisfactory prospects of the Colony.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) **RICHARD AIREY,**  
Lieut.-Gen. and Governor.

MALTA.

No. 21.

## MALTA.

No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir PATRICK GRANT, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to  
The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 61.)

MY LORD,

Palace, Valetta, June 18, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of Malta for the year 1868, and to subjoin a statement in regard to the revenue and expenditure of these Islands during the year, which has been furnished by the Auditor-General.

2. The gross revenue of Malta, during the five years immediately preceding 1868, was in round sums :—

	£	
1863 - - - - -	157,831	} Average £171,701.
1864 - - - - -	169,065	
1865 - - - - -	168,373	
1866 - - - - -	196,458	
1867 - - - - -	166,781	

3. The gross revenue of 1868 was 162,932*l.* 18*s.* 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, being, in round numbers, 8,769*l.* below the last quinquennial average, and 3,849*l.* less than the gross revenue of 1867.

4. But in order to arrive at a fairer comparison of the revenue of 1868 with preceding years, it will be necessary to exclude the exceptional receipts of 1866 and 1868. The decrease in 1868 would thus become 11,099*l.*, as compared with 1867, and 9,565*l.*, as compared with the last quinquennial period.

5. Under this view the decrease of revenue in 1868 may be summarily stated as 10,000*l.* The whole of the decrease is traceable to a falling off in import dues, which is to a large extent attributable to the unusually heavy yields of agricultural produce in 1868 (especially in wheat), and the consequent diminution of demand on imported cereals.

6. The provision made in the estimates for the expenditure of 1868 was :—

	Establishments.		Exclusive of Establishment.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
General Estimate - - - - -	68,706	3 0	79,070	0 0	147,776	3 0
Supplementary ditto laid before Council - -	1,309	3 9	45,926	15 3	47,235	19 0
	70,015	6 9	124,996	15 3	195,012	2 0

The actual expenditure was :—

	Establishments.		Exclusive of Establishment.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
General Estimate - - - - -	67,785	17 0	75,312	6 3	143,098	3 3
Supplementary ditto embodied in Ordinance -	1,254	8 9	32,192	16 6	33,447	5 3
	69,040	5 9	107,505	2 9	176,545	8 6

The actual expenditure was therefore 13,612*l.* 9*s.* 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* in excess of the gross revenue of the year.

7. The exceptional works of magnitude which were undertaken, or continued under the provision of the estimates of 1868, were :—

"Santa Maria" Cemetery - - - - -	-	-	-	£5,737	16	4
Water supply - - - - -	-	-	-	4,509	3	6
"Porte des Bombes" Gate - - - - -	-	-	-	1,568	0	0
Slip in New Harbour - - - - -	-	-	-	1,731	17	7
Harbour Roads on Corradino Hill - - - - -	-	-	-	1,618	19	10
				£15,165	17	3

Hence it will be seen that the gross revenue of 1868 was in round numbers 1,550*l.* above the ordinary current expenditure.

8. The deposits due on 31st December, 1868, amounted to 152,759*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.*, against which the cash credit (including the 80,000*l.* deposit moneys invested) amounted to 149,089*l.* 13*s.* 2¼*d.*, leaving a deficit of 3,669*l.* 15*s.* 9¼*d.*

9. The total investment to the credit of Malta at the close of 1868, stood as follows :—

	Stock.	Price.
Deposit account - - -	£97,353 14 2 -	- £91,485 17 1
Scotch Church - - -	1,233 6 8 -	- 1,097 0 0
Revenue account - - -	11,829 2 10 -	- 10,600 0 0
	<hr/> £110,416 3 8	<hr/> £103,182 17 1

The first of these items is composed of the sums invested from deposits, and their dividends, which up to 1867 were also invested.

The second item is an investment to meet a special arrangement between the local government and the Scotch Church; and the third is composed of proceeds of sales of land and other Government property.

The first two of these items have hitherto been treated as capital set apart for special purposes, and the third item alone has been held to be available to make up any accidental deficiency in the revenue.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)      PATRICK GRANT, Lieut.-General,  
Governor.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,  
&c.      &c.      &c.



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**HELIGOLAND AND FALKLAND ISLANDS.**

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HELI-  
GOLAND.

No. 22.

## HELIGOLAND.

No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MAXSE to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.  
(No. 20).

MY LORD,

Heligoland, August 9, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1868.

2. Although there can be but little general interest attached to the returns from this small Island, I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the considerable reduction of the public debt and the satisfactory payment of the taxes.

3. The Colonial School under the new arrangement, and the effective establishment of compulsory education, is working in a most satisfactory manner.

4. The greatly improved state of this Island on these points, as also in regard to the question of wrecking and salvage, is to be attributed to the powers granted by Her Majesty's Order in Council, of February, 1868, the presence on the Island of a few coast-guard, and the administration of justice in the Police Court, and in cases of wreck and salvage by an English official.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) FITZ H. MAXSE,  
Lieut.-Colonel.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.

No. 23.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No. 23.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor ROBINSON to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.  
(No. 191.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Falkland Islands, September 6, 1869.

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book of the Falkland Islands for the year 1868.

2. I have nothing special to add to former reports, but I may say, generally, that the condition of the Colony continues steadily to improve, and that our prospects as a sheep-rearing country are now very encouraging. The results of the tobacco dip, to which I referred in my report for last year, were completely successful, the Falkland Islands Company for instance having lost only 300 sheep from scab since the introduction of the dip, as against a loss of 13,000 during the years 1867-68. The manager, Mr. F. E. Cobb, in a letter which I have received from him upon the subject, adds:—

“The result of the dipping has been to preserve almost entirely the fleeces of the breeding-stock and old sheep, while it has saved the lives of the hoggets, last year's lambs, always the most susceptible of disease; although the fleeces of the latter have suffered to a certain extent.

“Whether owing to the fine spring or the improved health of the breeding-stock I cannot say, but it is certain that the lambing now progressing will be an unusually good one, as the number of twins is remarkable. I look forward to having a stock of at least 40,000 sheep to commence the winter with.”

“With regard to the result of the dipping on the returns of wool, I anticipate an increase of about 250 bales on last year's dip. 20,000 in all were clipped last year, and should show an average this year of at least 1 lb. per head more, making at once 50 bales of 350 lbs. each; and 10,000 more will be clipped this year, which should

produce 200 bales. It is rather early to make an estimate, but I feel pretty confident that mine is correct."

FAULKLAND  
ISLANDS.

3. The advantages which we offer as a harbour of refuge are becoming better known and more largely employed; and though the price of labour is still high, I believe that shipping repairs can be effected here at a cheaper rate than at any port on the coast of South America. The want of a Dock continues to be much felt, and I am only surprised that capitalists interested in the place have not already recognized and taken advantage of the opening.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) WILLIAM ROBINSON,  
Governor.

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LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET AND CHANCERY CROSS,  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.





REPORTS  
SHOWING THE  
PRESENT STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S  
COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

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TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS  
For the Year 1868.

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PART II.  
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES;  
AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA;  
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND;  
THE MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS, &c.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,  
1870.

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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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